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STORY OF MEN ON TURRET ISLAND

The Survivors Fought on Frail Craft With Maniac Who Tried to Choke the Chief Cook--Finding the Demented Waiter in the Woods--The Salvor on way to Victoria.

The story of the four men who were discovered by Indians on Turret island, in Barkley Sound, and a narration of whose experiences has been eagerly awaited by the public ever since the announcement that they had been saved, is at last available.

The Times staff correspondent, R. P. Dunn, on the Salvor, has secured from Hancock, the chief cook, his tale—the most thrilling and terrible of the many that have been told in connection with the wreck of the Valencia.

Mr. Dunn wired from Bamfield at midnight this story, which is the first attempt to give to the world the history of the cruise of the first Valencia's life raft and the horrors of the journey.

Hancock says that he with nine other passengers, all of whom were men, left the Valencia on the morning of the 24th in an attempt to reach the steamer Queen. The raft

Got Away Safely

with its cargo of benumbed and almost hopeless men, leaving still in the rigging many women, children and men. The first named refused to commit themselves to the mercy of the sea in such a frail craft as a raft, and adhered to the wreck, doubtless believing that aid would ultimately reach them.

They worked out through the

Boiling Surf,

keeping the raft pointed as well as possible with the limited means at their command in the direction of the Queen, which was drifting back and forward off the scene.

Frantic efforts were made by the passengers who were not employed at the oars to attract the attention of the Queen by waving their arms, etc., and shouting, but evidently the big

Ship Did Not Detect Them

as they rose and fell in the swell of the great seas then running. As they would come up on the surface of a swell a shout would be raised, and other means taken to attract attention. Gradually, however, they saw that they had failed in the primary object of their effort, for the Queen began to recede from view.

What little hope remained was now centered on endeavoring to make Cape Beale, whose rocky crags and lighthouse could be seen through the surf and waves.

The brave fellows strained at the oars in an attempt to guide the raft shoreward, but struggle as they might they saw the point slip past them, and hope was well nigh abandoned.

So poignant was the disappointment that one of the passengers, who was of more delicate appearance than the others, and whose vitality was unequal to the mental and physical strain,

Gave Up the Unequal Fight,

and in a few minutes passed away. The others, knowing that every unnecessary pound of weight on their slight craft reduced their chance of surviving, dropped his body overboard.

A few minutes afterward another passenger, who also had given up the apparently hopeless battle, dropped off, leaving only eight on the raft.

But a new danger then confronted the survivors. One of the number, Greggy, became crazy, and the efforts of the others had to be divided between propelling the raft and keeping the maniac in control. Hancock fell asleep from exhaustion and exposure but was awakened by Greggy, who had his

Hands on His Throat,

and was attempting to choke him. He was overpowered by the others.

The poor demented fellow, who was suffering the pangs of starvation, explained his act by stating that Hancock was a "wild dog and was good to eat."

At last the wooded shores of Turret island loomed in sight and stimulated to a last effort the spent energies of the survivors. But for some time it was too late. As the raft was slowly drifting in on the shore one passenger named Wilson lost his reason also, but instead of

Directing His Mad Energies

to attacks on his fellow passengers on the raft he leaped into the sea.

At last the raft grounded on the beach of Turret island, and the four men whose names have been given, staggered and crept on to land.

There still remained three bodies on the raft which continued to drift about off the shore until yesterday afternoon, when the Salvor picked it up. There they found the bodies of the three men who had failed to get ashore, and who had braved perils almost innumbered, only to die within a few minutes of land.

When picked up in the surf by one of the boat's crews, which went ashore to seek for survivors, the bodies were huddled together.

One of the men was on his back, while the tense muscles of his face and his clenched fists showed how pluckily he

Had Faced Death

to the last, and how grudgingly he had given up his hold on life.

The second body was lying face downwards.

The third was in its bare feet, which were swollen with the cold. While removing one of the bodies an electric thrill ran through the ship as one of the crew shouted that the first mentioned body was still alive.

There was a quick flash to ascertain the correctness of the statement, but all

Hope Was Quickly Dispelled

by Dr. Richmond, who, after a careful examination, in which his movements were followed with almost breathless anxiety by the Salvor's crew, pronounced the man dead.

One of the three thus found was the man, H. Greggy, whose mental condition had given his fellow sufferers so much trouble. Death had mercifully come to his relief, his maniacal outburst having in all probability been but a prelude to his final breaking up. He was a fireman of the United States navy.

The other man was named Wallace, and together with Greggy he weakened as the craft came ashore and death ensued.

The third man proved to be Walter Nelson, third assistant engineer.

The four men who finally reached land, and throwing themselves on the earth, and passed into a

Stupor From Mere Exhaustion.

They found themselves on awakening on strange land. They were L. I. Hancock, chief cook; Max Stanclar, fireman; George Long, fireman, and F. B. Connors, waiter.

The four men started inland to search for help, but Connors imagined he saw a lighthouse before landing, and in pursuit of this hallucination he was lost. The other three, as already told, were found by the Indian policeman, Charlie Ross, who, with some other Indians, had started to convey the sufferers to a settlement when they were all picked up by the little steamer Shamrock. The latter took them to Toquot, where the Salvor found them yesterday at the house of Government Agent Heller, who had ministered to their more pressing needs and had given them sustenance.

From this point the Salvor yesterday brought them to Bamfield, and they will

Come on to Victoria

on the Salvor to-day, if not transferred to the U. S. cutter Grant, and taken to Seattle.

There still remained on Turret Island, when the Shamrock took off the three men mentioned, the waiter Connors, whose dementia had led him into the woods. The Salvor, therefore, after taking off the men from Mr. Heller's house, turned toward the island in the hope of recovering this man. It was while landing there that the raft with the three bodies was discovered.

The Salvor dispatched two boats, and there was a long search before the poor fellow could be found. At last he was discovered lying on a log, and in a few moments the crew of the Salvor were at his side administering stimulants, and endeavoring to chare back into his

Benumbed and Famished Body

the life which was fast ebbing. The day was fine; had it been wet, there is no doubt that Connors' name would be among the dead, instead of the saved. When found he was in a semi-conscious condition, and when taken up kept muttering something in which the words, "find Cape Beale lighthouse," recurred again and again.

He was taken on board, and under the care of the doctor and volunteer nurses, it is expected both his reason and his health will be restored.

SALVOR RETURNING.

Will Reach Victoria This Afternoon—Party of Survivors at Bamfield.

Steamer Salvor, with the two sick men, Connor and Long on board, will reach Victoria about 4 o'clock this afternoon. She passed Carmanah light in-bound at 9.30 this morning.

All the survivors, with three bodies, were transferred to the United States cutter Grant, and will be taken to Seattle.

The nine survivors who came ashore at Telegraph huts, and whose condition has been the cause of a great deal of anxiety, of two or three expeditions by land, and one attempt by bluejackets from the sea side, reached Bamfield last night.

Their story has been partially told, and hence it can be condensed. They were

Met at Pachena

last night by a Salvor party under Dr. Hart, of Victoria. They had come ten miles over a bush trail under the direction of Capt. Ferris, and were in a state of great exhaustion. Under the cheering influence of hot soup, however, they were sufficiently fortified to be able to do the remaining five miles in comparative ease.

Upon the shoulders of Capt. Ferris and the two or three other Salvor men who went to the wreck, devolved the task of preparing these men for their journey. Some were without boots, and to travel in their bare feet was impossible. Necessity knows neither law nor sentiment, so the rescue party took the boots off of the dead bodies lying above high water mark and equipped the survivors with them.

They also took from such bodies as were ashore any valuables they possessed and handed these over to Lloyds' agent with the Salvor, Capt. Cox.

The leading spirits among the Telegraph huts' party were F. J. Campbell and F. H. Bunker, both of whom had families. The first named did not want to leave the scene, and only his

Indomitable Pluck.

prevented his complete collapse. When they were cast ashore they followed the telegraph wires, meeting others en route, and crossing the Darling river found the but with the telephone instrument. Bunker was able to make a connection with the Cape Beale light, and reported the disaster to Mrs. Patterson, who forwarded it to Victoria.

The sailor Willis showed great pluck. When the party toiled painfully into Bamfield last night Willis, although so spent that he could scarcely stand, straightened himself up and saluted the flag and officers of the United States cutter Grant which was lying in the creek.

Logan, McWha, Mousley, Martin and Daykin were left at the scene of the wreck to prevent the Indians looting the whiskey, or making away with the valuables found on the bodies.

DESCRIPTION OF DEAD.

Logan forwards Details Wherewith to Identify the Corpses.

Cape Beale, Jan. 26.—The following description is given by D. Logan of the five men bodies recovered to-day:

The first body had a gold watch and chain; a purse containing twenty dollars in gold and twenty dollars in notes; a brass check, number four thousand one hundred and five. He had dark hair and was about five feet eight inches in height.

The second body had a purse with three dollars and ten cents; a small buckle ring on the right and and a plain one on the left hand, marked P. P. He was about 20 years old and was five feet eight inches in height.

The third (nude) body was that of a very large man. He had a nugget ring on the right hand, first finger on the left hand gone at the first joint; small dark moustache—evidently a foreigner.

The fourth had a tax receipt marked Gus. Erickson, Riverside, California; twenty dollars in gold, a ten-dollar bill and keys in pocket books.

The fifth body is that of O. W. Inglehorne, Ferndale, Wash., a second class passenger, room 49. He had 50 cents in a pocket book.

Chief Langley this morning received a telegram from Mrs. D. M. Peters, Los Angeles, identifying one of the bodies secured from the wreck as that of D. M. Peters. She describes him as a man of 5 ft 9 in., dark, 200 pounds, age 40, with forefinger of left hand off. The description exactly tallies with that of one of the bodies picked up. Chief Langley has telegraphed the lady that he will notify her when the body is brought to Victoria.

SEGALIS SAW JESSE.

Thinks He Was Among Those Last Seen on Wreck.

J. Segalis, the fireman who escaped from the wreck of the steamer Valencia, says that G. R. Jesse, of Victoria, was one of the passengers who remained aboard after he left on the last raft putting out from the wreck. He claims to have a distinct recollection of the young man and believes that he was one of those swept to destruction by the huge wave that carried wreck and all beneath the surface. Segalis says that the Valencia was a good ship, staunch and thoroughly sea-going. After the vessel struck she was manoeuvred and with a big wave was lifted clear of the ledge on which she struck. Capt. Johnson then turned the ship about and attempted to go to sea, when it was found that the ship was filling. The vessel was then backed onto the shore again.

RETURNING FROM SCENE.

Times Correspondent and Artist on Board the Salvor.

Among those returning on the steamer Salvor to-day are R. P. Dunn, staff correspondent of the Times, who was sent to the scene by this paper one hour after the receipt of the first intelligence of the disaster, and whose excellent reports from the scene have given the readers of the Times an unexcelled story of the whole affair.

With him is C. R. Patterson, one of the Times artist staff, who has been on the ground during the same period of time, and who was able to get some excellent sketches of the wreck early on the morning of the 24th, and before the survivors had left the rigging.

Mr. Patterson's speciality is marine work, he having spent several years at sea, and his pictures of the Pass of Medfort at the time that vessel went ashore were much commented on at the time. His sketches of the wreck will be reproduced in the Times.

INQUIRY ORDERED.

Department of Marine Will Investigate Wreck of the Valencia.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The marine department has ordered an investigation into the wreck of the San Francisco steamer Valencia on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

WILL VISIT SCENE.

Cutter Grant to Make a Search For Bodies While on Way to Seattle.

(Special to the Times.)

Bamfield, Jan. 27.—The Salvor left at 6 a. m. for Victoria.

The cutter Grant left here at 9 a. m. with all the survivors and the bodies of the dead on board, bound for Seattle. As the sea is very smooth she will make a landing at the scene of the wreck, and take all the bodies lying on the beach.

No further reports have been received from searchers.

STATEMENTS BY SURVIVORS.

Walter Raymond Says Only Six Women Remained on Steamer When Last Raft Left.

Seattle, Jan. 26.—The survivors of the Valencia agree that the disaster was due to thick weather, and that Capt. Johnson over-ran his course, piling up on the rocks when he believed his vessel close to Cape Flattery. When the Valencia struck, Captain Johnson was on the bridge, and the steamer was proceeding under slow bell. J. Marks, who is among the saved, said he had been taking soundings up to fifteen minutes before the vessel struck. He last reported twenty-six fathoms of water. When, with a terrible crash, the ship went on the rocks, Marks says he rushed to the bridge, where he found Captain Johnson giving orders to back the vessel off. All was excitement, and many passengers came on deck half dressed. Life preservers were obtained, and those on the ship assembled on the deck. At first it was thought the Valencia had run too close into the Cape and was on Umatilla reef. It is doubtful if Captain Johnson knew until the following day that he was fully fifty miles out of his course.

Walter Raymond, of the officers' mess, had a narrow escape from being drowned while attempting to jump on the last raft that left the Valencia. He said:

"I made a jump for the raft, and it seemed to me I would never again reach the top of the water. I had just sense enough left to breathe, and all the time my lungs kept paining until I thought they would break. Everything got black to me. This I know now. I was losing consciousness when, all of a sudden I popped up into the air, and, oh, what a relief it was. I someway did not seem to realize my position. When I did I looked for the raft and it was fully fifty feet from me. I gave up then for the first time since the Valencia struck. I was numb through and I never could have swam the distance.

"I was lifted by a gigantic wave and fiercely hurled through the air. I landed squarely on top of the boys on the raft and they grabbed me. I knew no more until I found myself being hauled aboard the Topeka.

"But don't think for a minute we left those women of our own free will. There were only six left when I quit the ship, and Capt. Johnson begged them all to go. I will admit some of the men maybe wouldn't have been as considerate, but what could they do when the officers with drawn revolvers insisted that the women be given the first chance. They refused absolutely. They had seen women swept to their death in the boats. They couldn't realize the vessels we could see lying in the offing could not reach us. They kept saying help would surely come, so they clung to the rigging and went down in the end. The Valencia could not have lasted half an hour after we left her."

PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Premier McBride Says He Is Prepared to Co-Operate In Life-Saving Scheme.

Premier McBride says that he is prepared to co-operate in any way with the Federal authorities in the matter of coast protection on Vancouver Island. At the present time the only way in which it occurs to him that the provincial government could aid would be in the way of building a road along the West Coast of the Island. This has been suggested as one of the most feasible ways in which the Department of Marine and Fisheries might afford adequate protection for life in the case of a wreck.

Premier McBride says that if it is decided by the Federal government to adopt this plan that his government stands prepared to assist in every way possible. This is a matter which might well be considered within the realm of the province. Being a work for life-saving in the case of shipwreck, the Department of Marine and Fisheries may be able to do something in this line, and with the aid given by the local government the work might be carried out if decided upon in a fitting manner.

The Premier is, however, prepared, he says, to go into the whole question with the Federal government, and if assistance can be given in any other way than that suggested he will be glad to give that aid.

(Continued on page 8.)

WEDNESDAY'S CONCERT.

Great Musical Bill of Fare Announced For the Concert in Institute Hall.

The programme selected for the classical concert to be given at Institute hall on Wednesday evening when such noted artists as Madame Clary, Evstafieff Ross and Mr. Hedley will be the soloists, is as follows:

Sonata for Violin and Piano—F Major, Op. 24 ..... Beethoven
Mr. Hedley and Evstafieff Rose.
Aria from La Favorita—O Mio Fernando ..... Donizetti
Madame Clary.
Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13 ..... Schumann
Evstafieff Rose.
(a) Spring Song ..... Saint Saens
(b) My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice, from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint Saens
Madame Clary.
Concerto for Violin—D Minor ..... Wieniawski
Mr. Hedley.
Nacht ..... Tschaikowsky
Die Loreley ..... Liszt
Madame Clary.
Impromptu—A Flat ..... Chopin
Ballade—G Minor ..... Chopin
Evstafieff Rose.
Heire Kati ..... Hubay
Mr. Hedley.
Summer Rain ..... Willby
Sweet and Low ..... Vincent
Angus MacDonald ..... Roeckel
Madame Clary.

Arabs on meeting shake hands six or eight times. Once is not enough. If, however, they be persons of distinction, they embrace and kiss one another several times, and also kiss their own hands.

The principality of Montenegro is the only country in Europe which possesses no railways whatsoever.

The officers of the French ship Leon Gambetta have presented to the wardroom officers of H. M. S. Swiftsure a handsome centrepiece in Edwardian silver, suitably inscribed, as a token of their appreciation of the hospitality shown them by the officers of the Swiftsure during the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

General Meeting of Officers' Mess Called For Thursday Next.

A regimental order by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, contains the following:

The following extract from Militia Order, No. 4, dated Jan. 5th, 1906, is published for information:

"Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows: Capt. W. H. Langley, 5th Regiment C.A., for one month from 3rd inst."

The following man, having been attested, is taken on the strength of the regiment and will assume the number opposite his name: No. 297, Gr. T. R. Crocker, January 17th.

The annual general meeting of the officers' mess will be held at the drill hall on Thursday, February 1st, at 8.30 p. m. Dress, walking out dress.

In the absence of Capt. Langley, in accordance with the Militia Order referred to above, Capt. W. Ridgway Wilson will be acting adjutant.

By order.

(Sgd.) W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Capt.,
Acting Adjutant.

Notice is given that the meeting of secretaries, unavoidably postponed from last Wednesday, will be held on Wednesday next at 8 p.m.

THE HEALTH OF VICTORIA.

Annual Report of Dr. Robertson Presented to Board.

At a meeting of the board of health on Thursday, Dr. Robertson, medical health officer, presented his annual report. The health of the city is good. There were but eighteen cases of diphtheria, during the year, none of which proved fatal, and but one death from scarlet fever. Dr. Robertson expressed the hope that sanitary measures would be maintained in the city, and thus preserve the health of the population. There were treated at the isolation hospital for the past twelve months 17 cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever 36, syphilis 2, measles 2, and one case of chickenpox. He suggested, that a scale of fees be adopted for this institution, as the present arrangements were unsatisfactory.

INSURGENTS AND TROOPS IN FIGHT

PEASANTS REINFORCE THE REVOLUTIONISTS

Russian Generals Adopt Drastic Measures to Crush Revolt--Two Hundred and Fifty Executions.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Gomel says that half the town is in flames, and that fighting is going on in the centre of the town between the troops and the revolutionists, who have been reinforced by the peasants of the surrounding districts. The disorder extended to five counties around Gomel.

The peasantry in the Baltic provinces have dethroned the old authorities and elected revolutionists to fill their places.

Killed by Revolutionists.

Lodz, Russia, Jan. 27.—Three unknown persons to-day gained access to the hospital, and killed with daggers a man named Lukizewski, who was shot and mortally wounded in the streets January 25th. The murderers thus completed the sentence of the local revolutionary tribunal, which condemned Lukizevski to death as a traitor for informing the police of the location of bomb depots.

Surrounding Insurgents.

Wenden, Livonia, Jan. 25.—The pacification of the Baltic provinces is reaching the final stage so far as the Agrarian movement is concerned. Nearly two hundred and fifty revolutionists have been shot, several thousands are under arrest, and 5,000 rifles have been captured by the troops.

Generals Orloff, Meinhardt and Wendt are now operating in the western district with 10,000 troops, completing a circle in which the revolutionists are being gathered. The generals have the names of the leaders of the revolutionists, who will be tried by court martial when caught, and either shot or imprisoned.

The majority of these already executed were Lettish teachers or students.

The revolutionists have stopped burning buildings, but occasionally they fire on the troops.

Altogether the revolutionists in this district burned two hundred castles valued at four million dollars, without including the contents which they contained.

DIED IN STREETS.

Twelve Persons Found Dead in Mexico City During Recent Cold Spell.

(Associated Press.)

Mexico City, Jan. 27.—The great cold wave which has caused so much suffering in central Mexico and even on the Gulf coast has abated, and the warmth of the sun has been most welcome again. The police report that the night before last 12 members of the lower class perished on the streets, being poorly clad, and most of them being victims of alcoholism.

A Bayreuth actor named Herkomer has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for attempting to murder another actor, during the performance of a drama, by shooting him with a revolver.

CABINET VACANCY FILLED NEXT WEEK

HON. W. TEMPLEMAN TO RECEIVE PORTFOLIO

Hon. L. P. Bordeur Will Take Marine and Fisheries—A Mines Department May be Created.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—It is not likely that the vacancy in the cabinet will be filled until the beginning of the week. When it is filled there is no doubt it will be on the lines already predicted in this correspondence.

Hon. L. P. Bordeur will be promoted from the inland revenue to the marine and fisheries department, and Hon. Wm. Templeman will be given the inland revenue department.

It may be that the mines branch will be placed under the charge of Hon. Mr. Templeman. If it is not now, it certainly will be later on.

To create a mines department with a minister of mines, legislation will be necessary.

Hon. Mr. Prentice was confined to his room yesterday.

There will not likely be a meeting of the cabinet until the beginning of the week.

Mr. Calvert, chief Liberal whip, was here yesterday, and had an interview with some of the ministers.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

(Associated Press.)

Tokio, Jan. 27.—It has been decided to raise the Japanese legation at Rome to the rank of embassy, and it is understood that M. Uchidae, the Japanese minister at Pekin, will be appointed ambassador to Italy.

NATIVE SONS' BALL.

Splendid Orchestra Has Been Secured For Next Friday Night.

A special effort has been put forward by the Native Sons to secure the best musical talent that can be had to constitute the orchestra at their dance next Friday. A perusal of the appended list will show that every one of the orchestra is a soloist on his respective instrument, and as the orchestra will be conducted by the well known soloist and director, Hugo Schmidt, Mus. Bac., the music should be the best that has been heard at a dance in Victoria for some years.

The following artists will provide the music at the ball: Violin leader, Hugo Schmidt, Mus. Bac.; violins, Huntly and Solomon; cello, Foote; bass, Tennant; flute and piccolo, Peele; clarinet, Searle; bassoon, Culross; cornet, North; trombone, Finn; piano, Nagle, and drums, Anderson.

DISCUSSED SOUND SERVICE.

Board of Trade Will Consider it Again Monday—Disapprove of Newspaper Story.

The council of the board of trade met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed changes in the Puget Sound service. It was decided, after considerable discussion of the subject, to call a special meeting of the board on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, when a fuller expression of opinion will be obtained.

Before the meeting adjourned the attention of those present was called to an exaggerated report in connection with the Valencia wreck which appeared in the Vancouver Province. T. M. Henderson read this to the members present, and expressed great regret that such an article should appear in view of the fact that many friends of those lost would read it.

Others lamented the publication of such a story, and it was finally decided that the secretary should write to the publishers of the Province expressing disapproval of the article.

THE NELL FLOATED.

Report Comes From North That the Vessel Has Been Towed to Georgetown.

Advices from Port Simpson state that the steamer Nell, which was blown on a reef in Duncan Bay, about eighteen miles south of Port Simpson, has been floated and towed to Georgetown, where she will be repaired.

A dispatch from San Francisco of yesterday's date says: The steamer Grace Dollar, bound for Seattle, ran into the British barque Pax, lying at anchor, yesterday. Prompt action prevented possible loss of life. Both boats were badly damaged, the Dollar being forced to put into port for repairs.

Several steamers are due to reach Victoria to-day. The fleet includes the Lyra from the Orient, the Tees from Northern B. C. ports, the Queen City and Otter from West Coast ports, and the tug Czar from Khanimah, with the American schooner M. Turner in tow, the latter being the vessel which had such a narrow escape from going ashore on Bunsley Island a few weeks ago.

The schooner C. S. Holmes leaves Nanaimo to-day with a cargo of lumber for Mexico.

Ship M. L. Cushing was towed to sea from Esquimalt to-day in tow of the tug Tacoma.

In the course of a lawsuit in London the other day a music publisher stated that even the greatest composers employ prima donnas to sing their new songs all over the country. Otherwise the songs would never get known at all.

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COLLISION ON RAILWAY CROSSING

STREET CAR CONDUCTOR INSTANTLY KILLED

Committee of Manitoba Legislature Inquiring Into Telephone Question—Fire at Rosenfield.

London, Jan. 26.—While crossing the Grand Trunk tracks at Richmond street crossing last night the "Victoria," a special street car, was struck by a freight train, killing H. Jopson Moore, the street car conductor. There were seven passengers in the car, but none was injured beyond a shaking up. The engine struck the rear platform of the car upon which Moore was standing. He was caught between the car and engine and horribly crushed, his neck being broken, skull fractured, both arms pulled out of the sockets and several other bones broken. He was dead when picked up. He leaves a widow and four children. It is not known who was at fault, as the gate tender signalled the car and closed the rail to allow the other car to pass over the tracks immediately after the east-bound train had passed, and not seeing the west bound freight, had the semaphore down allowing the freight a clear track.

Telephone Question.

Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—A special committee of the legislature will be appointed to fully investigate the telephone question. They will be empowered to examine officials under oath in order to secure data for the house. This is probably the first step towards a government telephone system.

Will Play Ball.

Lethbridge, Jan. 26.—The Calgary Baseball Club will play here to-morrow. The weather is magnificent and the diamond in fine shape.

Conservative Association.

Carberry, Jan. 26.—The provincial Conservative Association, in session here, to-day decided to drop the word "Liberal" and in future to be known as the Conservative Association of Manitoba.

Girl's Narrow Escape.

Rosenfeld, Man., Jan. 26.—The general store of A. J. Reimer was entirely destroyed by fire early this evening. The fire is supposed to have started among the drygoods and is believed to have been caused by the careless dropping of a lighted cigarette by an employee at the time of closing. The adjacent building owned by D. Stewart, had a close call and was only saved by the heroic efforts of the firemen. The stock carried by Reimer was valued at $8,000, with insurance of $3,500 in the Mennonite Association. Mr. and Mrs. Reimer were out visiting at the time of the fire. There was a little daughter sleeping up-stairs, and she was rescued in her night clothes.

Calgary Improvements.

Calgary, Jan. 26.—The sewer system is being extended on the basis of preparation for a population of 50,000, which it is thought the city will have attained during the next few years.

Serious Flood.

Chatham, Jan. 26.—The river Thames is running wild at this point, and serious results are feared if the flood does not soon abate. All wharves and docks are submerged on Thames street and the lower portion of the town is under water, all cellars and business basements being flooded. The old police station on the river bank is submerged and the Canada Flour Mills and other small factories along the river are flooded to an extent which has caused a shutdown.

Immigration Agent.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The Ontario government is sending a travelling immigration agent to the Old Country to look after Ontario's interests in the selection of settlers.

For Death of Son.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The assize court has awarded $21,000 damages to Aaron Stephens of Scarboro against the Toronto Railway Company for the death of Russell Thomas, Stephens' son, on Thanksgiving Day, 1904, in a collision between a street car and a freight train at Queen street east crossing.

AVOIDED MAIN POINTS.

Heads of French and German Missions Discussed Generalities.

Algeciras, Jan 26.—Count Von Tattenbach and M. Regnault, respectively the German and French specialists on Morocco, to-day began the first of a series of detailed private discussions with the object of reaching an agreement outside the Moroccan conference. M. Revol, head of the French mission, and Herr Von Radowitz, head of the German mission, at their meeting yesterday, while most pleasant toward each other, avoided touching upon anything except the general ground.

Herr Von Radowitz remarked on one point: "Well, you know we could not let you have the policing of Morocco."

"I assure you we will not ask you for it," replied M. Revol.

That was as near as the two diplomats got to the main question, but they arranged for M. Regnault and Count Von Tattenbach to talk out the disputed points thoroughly.

The subject to-day was a Moroccan state bank, a question which probably will be the next to come before the conference after the problem of the taxes is disposed of.

JUSTICE YIRNEY'S DECISION.

Has Removed the Bible From Court—Was a Desecration to Use It There.

New York, Jan. 26.—Justice John M. Yirney, of a municipal court in the Bronx, has abolished the use of the Bible in his court. Explaining his action, he said:

"I have removed the Bible from use in my court. It was a desecration to use it there. Lying words from the mouths of witnesses made its use a mockery, a travesty.

"I now swear or affirm a witness with uplifted hand, but it really has no significance to my mind. I would prefer to let every person tell his or her story without either oath or affirmation, and then to do the best I can toward ascertaining the truth."

YOU CAN'T FIND ONE DYSPEPTIC

Who Has Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—No Case of Stomach Trouble Too Far Gone for Them to Cure.

"Yes, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured my Dyspepsia. I was a sufferer for seven years. I could not eat without suffering intense agony. I doctored some but to no avail, and I was given up to die. Five boxes of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me completely. Now I am well and strong."

This story is of a terrible disease easily and completely cured, is told by Mrs. John F. Sellars, of Western Bay, Nfld. It teaches several lessons, the most important of which are that no case of Dyspepsia is too far gone to be beyond the reach of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and that if Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure the most extreme cases of Dyspepsia, they will easily dispose of your Indigestion.

The fact remains that you can't find a Dyspeptic who has used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, but you can find thousands of healthy, happy people in Canada who were once Dyspeptics but who have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Arrowhead, B. C., Jan. 26.—Newman & Chapman's store and the post office were totally destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock last night. The cause is unknown.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. But we know his answer; for doctors have prescribed this medicine for over 60 years.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CITY CHURCHES

ST. BARNABAS.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., choral matins and litany at 11, choral evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, being the preacher for the day. The subject at the morning service will be "Some Lessons From the Recent Disaster"; evening, "The Manifestation of the Working of Jesus Christ in the Soul of Man." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—O, Father, Whose Almighty Power ..... Handel
Venite and Psalms ... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Macpherson in E Flat
Benedictus ..... Rev. J. Troutbeck
Hymns ..... 370, 372 and 523
Offertory Anthem ..... Barnby
Organ—Vital Spark ..... Harwood

Evening.

Organ—But the Lord Is Mindful of His Own ..... Mendelssohn
Psalms..Sir George Elvey's Arrangement
Magnificat ..... Henry Smart
Nunc Dimittis ..... J. Foster
Hymns ..... 285, 406 and 371
Vesper 537
Organ—Lieder, No. 27 ..... Mendelssohn

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Morning prayer and litany 11 o'clock, with sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge. Evening prayer 7 o'clock, sermon by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Subject, "The Miner's Chapter." Rector's Bible class at 2.45. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Thursday service at 8 p. m. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude ..... Henry Smart
Venite and Psalms—As Set .....
..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XI. ..... Mercer
Benedictus—XII. ..... Mercer
Hymns ..... 53, 581 and 590
Organ—Funeral March ..... T. P. Ryder

Evening.

Organ—Arioso ..... A. Redhead
Opening Hymn .....
Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—VI. ..... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—VII. ..... Mercer
Hymns ..... 404, 314 and 28
Doxology ..... XVI.
Organ—Postlude ..... J. E. Newell

ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting..Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Hymns ..... 278, 264 and 285
Organ Voluntary .....

Evening.

Organ Voluntary .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns ..... 265, 370 and 18
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Organ Voluntary .....

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. Percival Jenns; evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley Arr. The music follows:

Matins.

Organ—Meditation ..... Lemaitre
Venite ..... Hooper
Psalms for the 28th Morning .....
..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Russell
Jubilate ..... Ouseley
Hymn 34
Litany ..... Barnby
Hymns ..... 263 and 172
Organ—March ..... Gounod

Evensong.

Organ—Melody ..... West
Psalms for the 28th Evening .....
..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis ..... Foster
Hymns ..... 193, 376 and 477
Vesper ..... Burnett
Organ—March ..... Lemmens

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The evening service will be in the form of a "Service of Praise." The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will preach in the morning, and in the evening will give short addresses on the hymns which will be sung, namely, those by Isaac Watt. Sunday school, 2.30. Bible class, 3. The music is as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante in F ..... Westbrook
Psalm 82
Anthem—The King of Love ..... Simper
Hymns ..... 182 and 499
Voluntary—March Solonnelle..Westbrook

Evening.

Voluntary—Andante Con Variazioni..
..... Pleyel
Hymn 387
Anthem—Ten Thousand Times .....
..... E. Vine Hall
Soprano Solo, Miss Jennie Bishop.
Hymn 434
Solo—Consider the Lilies ..... Topliff
Miss Winifred Lugrin.
Hymn 14
Offertory—Romance in D Flat ..Lemare
Hymn 149
Solo—Nazareth ..... Gounod
Godfrey Booth.
Hymn 474
Anthem—His Works of Love ..... Simper
Bass Solo, D. B. Christopher.
Hymn 50
Voluntary—Grand Choeur .. Mendelssohn

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30. Junior Endeavor meeting at 10 o'clock. Dr. Campbell's subject in the evening will be "Who Is Responsible for the Wreck of the Valencia—God or Man?"

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, general missionary superintendent, will give a missionary address at the morning service. In the evening the pastor will preach on "The Wreck of the Valencia." Music as follows:

Morning.

Hymns ..... 329 (Diadem), 923 and 339
Anthem—O, Jesus, Thou Art Standing.

Evening.

Hymns ..... 949 and 442
Choir Voluntaries—
Eternal Father, Strong to Save ....
Fierce and Wild the Storm Is Raging ..
Duet and Chorus—Take the Lifeboat. Mrs. Tapscott and Mr. Steele.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

LENGTH.	PRICES.
2¾ yards	38c. per pair.
2½ yards	60 per pair.
3 yards	75c. per pair.
3½ yards	$1.00 per pair.
3½ yards	$2.25 per pair.
3½ yards	$3.00 per pair.
3½ yards	$5.00 per pair.

WESCOTT BROS.
QUALITY HOUSE
71 YATES STREET
WS702

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible school at 2.30 p. m. The subject of the pastor's address in the morning is "The Young Man's Religion." Special solo by Mr. Steele, "Forever With the Lord." Rev. W. J. Stackhouse, superintendent of missions for Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, will be the preacher for the evening. Bro. Stackhouse is one of the Baptist giants. All invited to hear his message. There will be baptism at the close of the evening service.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will conduct the evangelistic services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. A special musical service in the evening. Classes 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Everybody cordially welcomed.

JAMES BAY METHODIST.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the morning the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service and preach. In the evening J. Ralph will be the preacher. The services which have been carried on so successfully the past two weeks will continue on Sunday. All attending will be made welcome.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the morning J. Le Clergue will have charge of the service. In the evening the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach; subject, "The Heavenly Racer." Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2.30. All are cordially invited.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

The services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. J. Thompson. Morning subject, "No Condemnation"; evening, "The Uncertainty of Life," followed by evangelistic service. The choir will furnish a good programme of music. Non-churchgoers in North Ward specially invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A. Subject of evening sermon, "Perils by Land and by Sea." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30 p.m. Y. P. C. E. Society at 6.15 p. m. Anthem by choir for evening, "Now the Day Is Over," by G. C. Marks. Appropriate hymns. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Mrs. Flora Heckman will lecture in K. of P. hall on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Tests given after lecture. All cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science reading room at 11 a.m. Subject to-morrow, "Spirit."

CHRISTADELPHIANS.

Bible lecture in A. O. U. W. hall at 7 p. m. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject, "For the Hope of Israel, Paul Was Bound With a Chain." All welcome.

Y. M. C. A.

Talk, "Doubting Thomas," by Rev. S. J. Thompson. Vocal solo by D. B. Christopher. Music at 3.45 by the Association orchestra. Meeting at 4 o'clock. All men welcome.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given upon living questions of the day, and questions answered.

BURNSIDE MISSION.

Sunday school, 2.45 p. m. Evening service, 8 o'clock; speaker, H. Roberts.

CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS

A perfect food for energy and vigorous health. Steaming hot in five minutes. It makes your mouth water to think of it.

SEAT FOR BALFOUR.

A. C. Gibbs Has Resigned in City of London in Favor of Former Premier.

London, Jan. 26.—Alban C. Gibbs, Unionist, has resigned his seat for the City of London in favor of former Premier Balfour, who has accepted the committee's invitation to be a candidate to represent the constituency. A writ for a new election cannot be issued until parliament meets.

Twenty-eight divisions are polling to-day. This practically marks the end of the elections, as less than a dozen scattered constituencies will then remain to poll.

Lionel Walter Rothschilds, Unionist, has been re-elected for the middle division of Buckinghamshire, though Rev. Silas Kitto Hocking, the novelist, gave him a good race, reducing the Unionist majority at the last contested election by one-half.

The totals now are: Liberals, 351; Unionists, 149; Irish Nationalists, 81; Laborites, 48.

DIED AFTER ELECTION.

Irish Nationalist Returned For North Galway Found Dead.

London, Jan. 26.—Thomas Huggins, Irish Nationalist, who yesterday successfully contested North Galway against Col. John Philip Nolan, Irish Nationalist, was found dead in bed at his hotel at Tuam to-day. The tragic occurrence is attributable to the excitement of yesterday's polling, acting on a weak heart. Mr. Huggins was one of the most militant Nationalists in the west of Ireland and had many conflicts with the police. He was imprisoned under the Crimes Act during Arthur J. Balfour's tenure of the chief secretaryship of Ireland.

RECALL OF CONSULS.

Caracas, Jan. 23.—A decree has been issued by the government recalling its consuls in France and withdrawing the executors of the French consuls in Venezuela.

HE IS EMPHATIC IN WHAT HE SAYS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED ROBT. BOND OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

His Doctor Who Said There Was No Hope For Him, Now Pronounces Him Well—He Tells His Own Story.

Mt. Brydges, Ont., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond.

"I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. "My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

What will cure Bright's Disease will easily cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. Be sure you get Dodd's.

A CELTIC LEGEND.

Long, long ago, in the wild old days, when people inhabited their own castles, because houses were not big enough for them, there lived a chieftain called Finn. He, too, had a castle, but it was on an island, and the consequence was, Finn got very tired of having no one to fight. (In those days it was the fashionable amusement.) There was not even a passing steamer to look at, for they had not been invented, and Finn was tired of always looking at the sea, so he said to his men:

"Let us go and find other islands, where we may find someone to fight, for it's so slow here without anything to do." Whereupon all his men cried, "Hear, hear," and they rubbed the rust off their swords and launched their biggest ship, and began to sing "Sail Away" with all their might, for it was better than sitting still.

So Finn and his crew sailed and sailed, and the wind blew great guns, and they were all beginning to feel very seasick, when all at once they sighted another island, and so they made haste to land.

But, oh, how disappointed they were, for it was the stupidest island they had ever seen. It was so quiet, they could hear the very grass growing, and there was a big notice board put up with "Silence" in large letters.

"Come along," said Finn crossly, "what is the good of being in a place where you can't make a noise," and there wasn't really, so they all put out to sea, and were quite glad to hear the wind and waves roaring again.

And on they sailed, till at last they came to the Isle of Noises, where you couldn't hear yourself speak, so deafening were the sounds. The cocks crowed, cats mewed, dogs barked, and the people all talked at once, because they said they were having a General Election.

Besides, the inhabitants talked through the telephone, and when everybody is doing this, and all shouting at the same time, "Hello, are you there?" it is a bit deafening.

"No more telephones for me," said Finn, "they are too busy talking to want to fight," but they only shouted, "Go farther and fare worse!"

So Finn sailed away and came after a long time to the Flowering Isle, where there was nothing but the loveliest flowers growing—just like a horticultural show, only much better. Said Finn, "I don't care to be picking nosegays all day; it's only fit for girls." Besides, you can't eat flowers, at which the crew, who were by this time getting furiously hungry, gave three cheers, for they wanted their dinner.

Once more the explorers set off, and this time they made for the Island of Fruits, where it is one long dessert, and the oranges and apples fall down at your feet all day long, and the pears and cherries grow wild, and you can live on strawberries and cream.

"We are not going to sit all day over dessert," said Finn; "it's greedy, so come along," at which his men were dreadfully angry, and said they wanted to eat some fruit.

"I brought you out to fight, not to stuff," said their leader, and forthwith he took them off to the next island, but this was the Isle of Witches, and though they all dressed like beautiful fairies they were really wicked sorceresses, who tried to lay Finn under a spell, and begged him to stay for ever.

"I stay here to be bewitched?" cried Finn. "Never; and you are not beautiful at all, but really ugly old women," and then the disguise fell off, and Finn drove his men into the ship, and sailed away with all his might, for he feared the witches and their evil spells.

And then the waves rose, and battered their boat, and the wind nearly capsized it, and a terrible storm broke over them, and the next morning they were wrecked on another island.

But there were no fruit and flowers there, only a tiny hut, and out of the hut came an old man with a beard down to his feet, and he said: "Oh, foolish Finn! what have you gained by your voyage, and how came you to St. Brandran's Isle, for this is where people come when they are sorry for having done wrong? I know you wanted some one to fight," went on the hermit, "but wise folks stop at home and mind their own business, and that is my advice to you."

So Finn thought he might just as well take it, and felt ashamed of the hermit's reproof, and set to work to mend his broken vessel, and they all sailed back to their own island, and began to mind their own business.

THE NURSERY TRAIN.

"Now take your seats, for the train's quite ready;
'All tickets, please,' cried Collector Freddy;
'And don't be frightened,' said Driver Jack,
'For I'll take you all safely there and back.'

"Now, Connie, hold tight, and sit still, Teddy,
See, Doris don't mind, for the pace 's steady;
And please don't scream, or call out 'Oh!'
As we whistle and through a tunnel go.

"And when we arrive at the terminus—
That's the end of the room—you'll take a 'bus,
For then we shall be in big London Town—
Oh! Tommy, you rascal, do sit down."

But they didn't reach the terminus,
For Tommy wouldn't ride in a 'bus;
Then the chair-train left the metals, and four
Dear little passengers rolled on the floor.

For a Good Cup of Tea Use
"SALADA"
Ceylon Tea because for QUALITY and FLAVOR it has no equal. Sold only in sealed lead packets at 40c., 50c and 60c per lb. All grocers. Highest award St. Louis, 1904.
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ENGRAVERS
We make original designs. Zinc Etchings, Halftones on Zinc or Copper. Our work is strictly first-class. Our prices are lower for the same quality of work than elsewhere. Don't take our word for it. Send us a trial order. The plates prove it.
BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGRAVING CO. VICTORIA, B.C.

You Won't Find Tailors and Dressmakers using any but Belding's Silk. They must have strong, tough silk—free of kinks and knots—that sews smoothly and evenly—and runs freely in the highest speed machines. That's why they choose

BELDING'S Spool SILK
The best for all kinds of sewing. Every shade and color for dress-making, embroidery and fancy work.
Sold By Leading Dealers Everywhere.

Sack Suits for Spring
Will be the most worn style of clothing for general and business wear. In our immense stock you will find the most carefully selected fabrics made up in these two styles. They are perfectly cut, insuring not only a perfect fit, but have that smart, snappy effect so much desired.
Suits are $8 to $20.
Trousers, $2 to $5.
W. G. CAMERON, 55 Johnson St

ROSLYN COAL
The Coming Favorite
Never Fails to Give Satisfaction.
Lump and Sack Coal, $6.50
Nut Coal 5.00
R. Daverne
Sole Agent.
DEALER IN CORDWOOD, CUT WOOD AND BARK.
Office, 22 Trounce Ave. Yard, 34 Blanchard Street.
TEL. 97.

High Class Concert
Under the Auspices of
THE ARION CLUB
MADAME MARY LOUISE CLARY, Contralto.
MR. EUSTAFIEFF ROSE, Pianist.
MR. HEDLEY, Violinist.
Institute Hall, January 31st
Tickets $1.00. Plan of hall at M. W. Waitt & Co.

Sweet Peas
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE SELECTION. 1 VARIETIES FOR 15c.
Johnston's Seed Store
City Market

This is called the Practical Age. At all events it is a time when people like to get value for their money. This is Assured when you buy
Cowan's Perfection Cocoa
(Maple Leaf Label)
It is Absolutely Pure, Very Nutritious and Very Healthful
The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto

WE DYE FROCKS, COATS, SUITS, GOWNS, HATS, ETC., BETTER THAN OTHERS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Victoria THEATRE

Five Nights, Commencing Friday, Jan. 26th, with Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, The Universal Favorites,

Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Co.

TO-NIGHT,

"BELLE OF NEW YORK"

Monday, "Gelsha"; Tuesday, "Runaway Girl"; Wednesday Matinee, "Gaiety Girl"; Evening, "An American Millionaire."

Prices: Reserved, 75c. and 50c.; unreserved, 25c. Matinee: Adults, 50c.; children, 25c. Reservations at the Theatre. Phone 1122.

Grand Theatre

Daily Matinee, 2 p. m.

Daily, 7.30 to 10.30.

Entire Lower Floor, 25c.; Balcony, 15c. Matinee, 15c. all over.

ROBT. JAMISON ..... Manager

Week of January 29th.

HAIDES' RUSSIAN DANCERS.

MARSHALL AND LORRAINE.

THE COX FAMILY OF CHILD SINGERS.

CARLTON OSTRANDER.

MISS ALICE WILDERMERE.

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

Go where the crowds go.

50 JOHNSON STREET.

WATSON'S THEATRE

PHONE 81 PHONE.

TO-NIGHT

M'KANLASS MERRYMAKERS

Present a Genuine Old-Time

Minstrel Show

Real Darkies—New Songs—Dances—Musical Acts.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

10c. 25c. 35c.

Next week—THE WATSON STOCK COMPANY.

SAVOY THEATRE

R. J. M'DONELL, Manager.

Week of January 22nd, 1906.

BIFF AND BANG,

Comedy Acrobats.

WEAVERS,

Sketch Artists.

LESLIE BATES.

BEATRICE HALL.

JULIA BONELL.

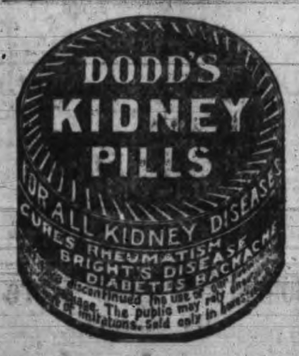
JENNIE PIERCE.

15c. and 25c.

"SATURDAY NIGHT."

Reckless, with splash and plunge,
Away goes the slippery soap!
Comb and towel and sponge
Will be better behaved, I hope!

Laughter and shouts of glee,
In bathrooms and nursery bright:
"Who so merry as we
On a Saturday tubbing night?"



PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

GOVERNMENT GRANTS MEMBERS A HOLIDAY

The House Sat For Only a Few Minutes —No Business Is Provided.

Victoria, Jan. 26th, 1906.

The legislature this afternoon had a record sitting. That it could be said that it was a sitting and that was all. Adjournment was reached within 25 minutes of the opening.

The government was more considerate than usual in the sparing of trouble to the members and required them to take only a constitutional in the form of a walk across to the buildings. According to present indications it may be expected that this business like ministry will provide for the dispensing with sittings for certain days next week. To-days' gathering might just as well have been dispensed with as not.

Prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Seeks Incorporation.

A petition was presented by J. F. Garden praying for the incorporation of a part of North Vancouver as a city.

Extension of Time.

Dr. Young presented a report from the committee on private bills recommending that the time for presenting petitions be extended to January 29th. The rules were suspended and the report adopted.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time.

By Hon. R. F. Green—A bill to amend the Land Act and a bill to amend the Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905.

Private Bills.

The following private bills were introduced, read a first time and referred to the railway committee:

By W. Manson—"An act to incorporate the Ashcroft, Barkerville & Fort George Railway Company."

By C. W. D. Clifford—"An act to incorporate the Bella Coola & Fraser Lake Railway Company" and "an act to incorporate the Copper River & Teikwa Railway Company."

By Price Ellison—"An act to amend the 'Midway & Vernon Railway Company Act, 1901.'"

Resolution.

The following resolution was moved by J. N. Evans and seconded by J. Murphy:

"That an order of this House be granted for a return of all correspondence between any member of the government and the government agent, James Maitland-Dougall, in regard to the Victoria & Nanaimo Trunk road passing through the municipality of North Cowichan.

"Also, of all correspondence between the government, or any employee of the government, and the North Cowichan municipality, in relation to the municipality taking over and keeping in repair that portion of the said Victoria & Nanaimo Trunk road within the municipality of North Cowichan."

The resolution carried.

Questions and Answers.

John Oliver asked the premier the following questions:

1. Is Mr. J. P. Babcock, provincial fish commissioner, a British subject?

2. Is Mr. L. Ledgerwood, fish culturist at Seton Lake hatchery, a British subject?

The premier replied:

1. No.

2. No.

J. N. Evans asked the premier the following questions:

Is it the intention of the government to fulfil the promise made by the hon. premier that at this session they would introduce a measure dealing with the civil service and superannuation lists of the province?

The premier replied as follows:

"The question of introducing legislation with respect to the civil service, including superannuation, is occupying the attention of the government."

This answer by the premier called forth applause and laughter from the opposition.

Report Adopted.

The report on the bill to declare the law with respect to ancient lights was adopted.

Return Presented.

Hon. R. F. Green presented a return showing the number of timber leases and licenses granted during the year 1905 on Vancouver Island, with the names of the lessees, the area leased and the amount of bonus paid in each case.

The House then adjourned.

Notices of Motion.

On Monday next Hon. C. Wilson to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act respecting distress," also a bill intituled "An act respecting the cancellation and amendment of plans."

By J. R. Brown, on Monday next:

"That a select committee of this House, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Taylor, Young, Henderson and Paterson, be appointed to inquire into all matters relating to an application by Mr. John Elliott, as counsel, for a flat for a petition of right to try certain questions relating to the mineral claim 'Pack Train,' with power to call for persons, papers and documents and to take evidence under oath, and to report the evidence and their findings to this House."

J. F. Garden to move in committee of the whole on the bill intituled "An act to amend the 'Land Act,'" to add the following new section:

"16. After the passing of this act there shall be reserved from all grants of crown land extending to the sea, or any inlet thereof, a strip of land one chain in width, measured from high water mark. The land so reserved, or any portion thereof, may be used for a highway, or may be leased, or granted upon such terms as the Lieutenant-Governor in council may deem proper."

Questions.

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask the chief commissioner of lands and works:

Has the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company begun construction of its line of railway within the time specified by sub-section (m) of section 2, chap. 55, 1902?

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask the premier:

1. Was E. W. Beckett appointed a clerk in the New Westminster land registry office?

2. If so, when was he appointed?

3. At what salary?

4. Has Mr. Beckett been continuously employed in the office since the date of his appointment?

5. If not, has he been represented by proxy?

6. If so, who was his proxy?

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask the chief commissioner of lands and works:

1. How many acres of timber lands have the Fraser River Tannery Company under lease or license?

2. For what purposes is this timber acquired?

3. Has this company built a sawmill or sawmills in connection with its holdings?

4. What is the annual rate per acre paid by this company on its holdings?

5. Has the government any reliable information as to the quantity and variety of timber on the holdings of this company?

WASTING ANAEMIA.

A Trouble That Afflicts Thousands of Young Girls—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do it well. They fill the veins with new, rich, red health-giving blood, which drives away all traces of anaemia, headache, backache, palpitation, nervousness, dizziness and despondency. The new blood they make brightens dull lustreless eyes, and brings the rosy glow of health to pale cheeks. In curing anaemia Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the foundation of consumption as well. The new blood they actually make gives new strength and vigor to every organ in the body, and enables it to fight whatever disease attacks it. That is why they are the best medicine in the world for girls in their teens—or women in middle life—and to all those whose blood is weak, watery or impure.

Miss Mazy E. Pratt, Blyth, Ont., gives strong testimony to the value of these pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for over a year with anaemia. I was completely run down, had frequent headaches, spells of dizziness and palpitation of the heart. I doctored all summer, and was no better than when I began. I had practically given up all hope of finding a cure when my brother advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got four boxes and when I had taken them I felt so much better that I got six boxes more, and before I had taken all these I was completely cured. I am more thankful than I can say for what the pills have done for me, as but for them I would not be enjoying good health to-day. I strongly urge all weak girls to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Miss Pratt's experience proves the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every weak and ailing person. These pills can be had from any medicine dealer or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50.

DAILY TONS OF MILK.

The total weight of cow's milk produced in the world in one day is estimated, according to a United States consular report, to be 1,320,000 tons. This amount in tons is obtained as follows: United States 305,000, Germany 150,000, England 10,000, Italy 77,500, Holland 60,000, Russia 170,000, France 10,000, Austria 85,000, Canada 65,000, Sweden and Norway 40,000, other countries 172,500.

Among the curios preserved in the Bank of England is a banknote that passed through the Chicago fire. The paper was consumed, but the ash held together and the printing is quite legible. It is kept carefully under glass. The bank paid the note.

Ask yourself if Stomach, Liver and Bowels are in their best condition for the long winter. If not, you know what will put them right—and keep them right. A morning glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

25c and 60c a bottle. At druggists everywhere

Weak Kidneys

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat, not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 18, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

PUBLIC MEETING DISCUSSES MEANS

FOR SAVING LIFE IN CASE OF WRECKS

Resolutions Passed Calling on Federal Government to Improve the Light Service Along the Coast.

The council chamber of the city hall was crowded last night in response to the invitation issued by Mayor Morley for a meeting of the citizens to consider ways and means for providing for such emergencies as that of the loss of the Valencia and so many lives. Just two years ago, on the 28th January, 1904, a similar meeting was held, and with a like object in view, the ill-fated steamer Clallam and the watery grave to which she consigned so many of her unfortunate passengers, proving the stimulus for the gathering. Although on that occasion resolutions were passed and rescuing devices evolved, nothing practical resulted; but a more determined spirit pervaded last night's muster, and good results are confidently looked to as a consequence.

A meeting was held in the committee room in the early afternoon, over which the Mayor presided, and among those present were: Capt. Parry, R. N.; Capt. John Irving, Capt. Grant, Capt. Wm. Cox, Capt. Gaudin, Capt. W. Langley, Capt. McKell, Capt. Richards, Capt. Macaulay, Capt. C. E. Clarke, Capt Bucknam, Ald. Vincent, H. B. Thompson, H. J. Marsh, Joseph Peirson and Mr. Phillips.

A communication was read from the Merchants' Service Guild offering various suggestions, which with amendments formed the resolutions for the public meeting.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the Mayor took the chair, and in opening the proceedings requested that Mr. Peirson act as secretary. His Worship told of the meeting of the Merchants' Service Guild to discuss the best method of procedure on the West Coast to avert such calamities as that which they were now grieving over. He had called together the best men in the city from whom practical suggestions might be expected. Capt. Parry was among those present, and rendered valuable assistance. The result of the preliminary meeting was the adoption of the following resolution, the reading of which was received with applause:

Resolved (1) That the government construct a road along or near the edge of the cliff or sea wall with bridges over the streams and ravines, the road to extend from Cape Beale to Port San Juan with five stations, with shore patrol between Carmanah and Beale where mortar and rocket apparatus will be kept, the road being for the purpose of moving the apparatus up or down the coast to the scene of a wreck wherever it may be; such stations to be equipped with telephone instruments.

(2) That the Dominion government construct or procure two lifeboats similar to those used at San Francisco, having one stationed at Port San Juan and the other at Bamfield creek. The lifeboats referred to to have gasoline engines enclosed in water-tight compartments.

(3) That the Dominion government put in commission a small, powerful steamer constructed somewhat on the tugboat type; equipped with searchlights, to patrol the Coast, and having wireless apparatus on board, so that she can be communicated with at all times, from Cape Beale or any other place where it may be deemed suitable to erect a wireless station.

(4) That the telegraph system be extended further north on Vancouver Island and connecting the stations and Sechart, also a powerful steam fog whistle be placed at Cape Beale.

(5) That a light be erected between Carmanah and Cape Beale.

(6) That a list of wrecks on this part of the Coast with the number of lives lost during the last ten years accompany this resolution, and that this resolution be forwarded to the minister of marine and fisheries, and a copy to each of our representatives and Senators, also to the municipalities of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Ladysmith, with a request that they will endorse the same.

(7) That a copy be sent to the provincial government with a request that they support its recommendations.

The Mayor explained that he understood the provincial government had already taken action in the matter. He hoped that the present meeting would be more productive of good than was that held two years ago, after the Clallam disaster, and invited suggestions.

Capt. Curtis, late R. N., hoped they would strike the iron while it was hot. He thought that all ocean-going steamships should have twin screws and double bottoms, and asked if there were a wreck chart issued showing the wrecks and where they had occurred. He also suggested that a vote of condolence be tendered to the sorrowing relatives. (Applause.)

"Now, will you subscribe to a lifeboat?" asked the captain, and the question was answered with cries of "we will." The gallant captain concluded by suggesting that a life boat fund be started, and collection boxes placed in every available place.

W. H. Marcon regretted the circumstances under which the meeting was called together, and referred to the loss of the Clallam. He was one of the jurors, who sat on that inquest, and stated that certain witnesses which they proposed to call would not be summoned. If the public knew of the wretched condition of many of the vessels sailing from this port they would be horrified. Certain powerful interests were at play, and even at the board of trade he could not get through a resolution to have the Dominion government called upon to have an inspector appointed to examine vessels and certify as to their fitness or otherwise before they proceed to sea. Such a motion the speaker now moved.

A sealer next took the platform and made a statement as to his experiences in some of the sealing schooners leaving port.

C. H. Lugrin apologised for the absence of Ralph Smith, M. P., who was quite in favor of the terms of the resolution read. He had spoken to W. Sloan, M. P., who was also in favor of the course suggested, and no doubt Senator Templeman and G. Riley, M.P., would support the movement. The speaker suggested that the support of Vancouver, Nanaimo, and other seaports be invited to help in the matter. He concluded by hoping that some action would be taken to have passenger carrying craft inspected. (Applause). If some prompt action were not taken in this particular they would have more disasters.

E. Dewdney said that he had been over these waters in all sorts of weather, and suggested that powerful guns should be operated in addition to lighthouses and foghorns. When light could not be seen or foghorns heard, the boom of a big gun would be effective in warning mariners of danger.

Capt. Langley introduced himself as one of those who went on the Queen to the scene of the wreck, and described what occurred. Had he been in a smaller craft they could have got in closer, and rendered some assistance. "The Salvor never saw the wreck," said Capt. Langley. He proceeded to read a resolution adopted at a meeting of ship masters, which was practically the same as that given above. He believed that right where the Valencia went to grief is one of the most dangerous places on the coast, and should be provided with an electric flash light, projecting into the air, similar to those used on the French coast.

James E. Sutton, a resident of the West Coast for the past fifteen years, said that the resolution should extend to Clayoquot beyond Cape Beale, where many wrecks have taken place.

It was decided to add to the resolution a clause asking that the life saving stations be manned by seafaring men, and that they be extended to Clayoquot. In this form it was put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Marcon's resolution was next put, calling for the appointment of a qualified official to inspect all vessels; and to this Mr. C. Redfern moved the addition of the clause "and that no notice of intended inspection be given."

A. L. Belyea suggested that the last resolution was beyond the purpose of the meeting.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dewdney proposed a vote of thanks to all who so willingly assisted in the sad emergency, particularizing Capt. Parry and the men of the Egeria.

Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul, seconded the motion, which carried by acclamation.

The Mayor announced the fact that the Puget Sound Tugboat Co. gave the services of the Lorne gratuitously.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor for his services in the matter concluded the proceedings, His Worship stating that in conversation with a minister of the provincial government he was assured that prompt action would be taken on the lines suggested in the first resolution.

SUGAR FROM JAMAICA.

Trial Shipment En Route to the Pacific Coast.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Canadian commercial agent in Jamaica says that 5,000 tons of sugar have been sent to Vancouver round Cape Horn as an experiment. It is said the price obtained was better on the Pacific than is given on the Atlantic coast for sugar.

J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent in Australia, reports the arrival of a cargo of apples on the Moana in bad shape. They are carried as a deck load. Those not rotten on arrival were condemned as infected by black spot and codlin moth. After fumigation the sound fruit was sold at a good price. Mr. Larke says he understands most of the fruit was from the American side, and that a cargo of British Columbia apples by previous steamer arrived in splendid shape, and was passed as free from diseases.

Krantz, the czar of Russia's chef, is by tradition and position a gentleman, and has the right of wearing a sword.

The annual value of the mineral products of Germany is about $250,000,000. Coal and iron are the most important.

There are 234,000 telephones in New York city.

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Rich Bargains All Over Our Show-rooms

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Mail Orders Get Prompt Attention. Address: Mail Order Dept. ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. 31 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

OUR WHITEWEAR SALE COMMENCES THURSDAY, FEB. FIRST

We have secured a splendid line of samples from one of the leading manufacturers, consisting of individual garments of the highest class, materials and workmanship, which we shall mark down along with the rest of our high-grade white-wear stock.

SEE WEDNESDAY'S TIMES for particulars; meanwhile there are many rich bargains in all other sections.

EVERYBODY REQUIRING HARDWARE SHOULD CALL AT NICHOLLES & RENOUF, Ld.

Cor. YATES & BROAD STREETS

IT WILL PAY THEM TO DO SO

For Lumber, Sash, Doors

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY,

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628.

FINEST QUALITY HAY CARROTS, 50c per sack

REMEMBER YOUR ANIMAL

when feeding time arrives, and it will remember you when working comes. No use in stinting horse, cow, pig or chicken as to "grub"—it's a poor policy. Give them the best and you get the best in return. Ask anyone who knows anything about grain and feed about us.

International Stock Food.

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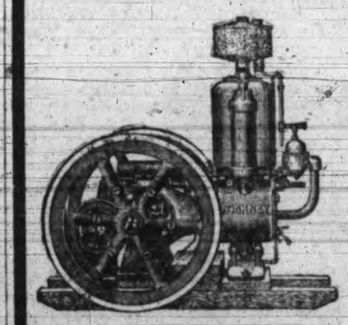

THE STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES

—IN—

2 1-2, 3, 4 H. P.

The little engine that does a great work.

Agriculturists and power-users should call and inspect at

E. G. PRIOR & Co. Ltd. 128 Govt. St. Victoria.

P.R697

A compressed air engine is employed to operate the temporary line which at present runs in the Simplon tunnel under the Alps. The engine consists of 26 compressed air cylinders braced together with steel bands. These supply the motive force to the engine.

ALL KINDS OF HAIRWORK

Made to Order, at

MRS. C. KOSCHE'S

Hairdressing Parlor

55 Douglas St.

THE VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY

The 18th annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's Office, 15 Trounce Ave., at 8 p. m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1906, to receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports, also the Secretary's Report and Balance-Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Election of Officers and Board of Management.

By order.

A. ST. G. FLINT.

Fifth Regiment C.A. Rifle Association

The annual general meeting of the above Association will be held in the Men's Room, Drill Hall, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 8 p. m. Business—Election of officers, etc.

By order.

J. CAVEN, C. S. M., Secretary.

Use THE HUB 'Phone

Local and Long Distance.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Good Imported, Domestic and Local Cigars and Tobacco.

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Special Eastern Canadian representative, R. F. Kuhle, Rooms 110-111 Mail Bldg., Toronto.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:
Jones' Cigar Store, Douglas Street.
Emery's Cigar Stand, 25 Government St.
Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 66 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Gov't.
T. N. Hibben & Co., 69 Government St.
A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.
West & Munro, Gov't and Trounce Alley.
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.
W. Wilby, 91 Douglas Street.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
T. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.
F. G. Pell, Beaumont P. O.
Mrs. Coburn, Oak Bay.
A. Schroeder, Menzies and Michigan Sts.
Mrs. Talbot, Cook and Pandora Sts.
Mrs. Marshall, Gorge Hotel, at the Gorge.
Geo. C. Anderson, Savoy Cigar Store, Gov't.
Neil Macdonald, East End Grocery, cor. Foul and Oak Bay Ave.
A. Adams, Stanley Ave. & Cadboro Bay Rd.
F. Le Roy, Palace Cigar Store, Gov't St.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:
Seattle—Hotel Seattle News Stand; Rainier Grand Hotel News Stand.
Vancouver—Vancouver Hotel; Galloway & Co.
New Westminster—J. J. McKay; H. Morey & Co.
Dawson—Bennett News Co.
Rossland—H. S. Wallace; M. W. Simpson.
White Horse, Y. T.—Bennett News Co.
Revelstoke—C. D. Beattie, Red Cross Drug Store.
Greenwood—Smith & McRae.
Phoenix—McRae Bros. & Smith.
Grand Forks—W. H. Itter.
Fernie—W. A. Ingram.
Portland, Ore.—Oregon News Co., 147 Sixth street.

THE DEWDNEY OUTRAGE.

The unfortunate, or fortunate, people of Dewdney, who have paid no taxes of any kind for six years, are to be relieved of liability for their indebtedness because, forsooth, there was a land boom in the municipality some years ago. That is the only reasonable excuse that can be put forward on behalf of the proposed action of the McBride government. We believe there have been land booms in other parts of British Columbia, and it is not on record that the province as a whole was called upon to relieve the boomsters from the consequence of their own acts. Victoria and Vancouver have suffered from reactions following real estate inflation and had to struggle along until time and increase of population restored the equilibrium between the price and the demand for real estate. There is every probability that there will be collapses following other booms, and that before a great period of time elapses. Will the action of the government respecting the circumstances in the Premier's constituency be taken as a precedent for action corresponding with the act for the relief of Dewdney in case demands are put in from other parts of the province? The Point Ellice bridge disaster involved the taxpayers of this city in extraordinary liabilities for damages. The government of British Columbia built that bridge, and the legislature of British Columbia chartered the tramway company and authorized it to run cars over the crazy structure. The government of British Columbia was morally, if not legally, responsible for the tragedy which brought death into so many households, wiped out families, and removed many breadwinners. But it is not on record that the government acknowledged its responsibility or offered to come to the relief of the taxpayers after the courts had fixed the legal liability upon the people of this city. We were compelled to shoulder the burden, and we are carrying it yet.

The people of Dewdney are more fortunate in the day of their alleged tribulation. If they are suffering at all, it is because of their own acts, not on account of the acts of the government, as in the case of Victoria. They have the good fortune to be represented by a Premier with extraordinary conceptions as to the functions of the government of which he is the distinguished head. The proposition to disincorporate and to relieve Dewdney not only of its deliberately incurred liabilities, but of six years of taxation, is the most outrageous conception ever placed before any body of responsible legislators. It will pass, of course. The majority is determined upon that. But what sort of an impression must the measure make upon the minds of taxpayers—in many cases taxpayers less able to meet the demands of the collectors than the speculators of Dewdney—who have been compelled to pay up all arrearages under pain of distress and sale by action?

WISDOM FOLLOWS EXPERIENCE.

It is all very well to rail against the powers that are presumed to have failed to act in accordance with their responsibilities and to assume that if certain precautions had been taken and such and such action hastened the accident to the Valencia might never have happened, or that its consequences would have been partially averted. We are always wise after the event. If all human events worked out as we postulate them on paper there would be no more accidents with disastrous consequences. But the course of human events cannot be controlled, although they may be influenced by matters that have passed into history. Experience has indicated very clearly the measures that must be taken to prevent accidents on railways, on steamships, and on the various transportation vehicles we consider necessary in this rushing era of the world's history. We have prescribed rules under which the great machines we have constructed and reared in our factories shall be treated in order that the intense energy stored up therein shall not break loose and rend us. But in spite of all rules and regulations and precautions accidents continue to happen in workshops, on railways and on steamships. As long as humanity is prone to become careless and indifferent and to err there must be accidents. And yet after making due allowance for the fallibility of human agencies, the frequency of such mishaps and the seriousness of the consequences must bear a certain relationship to the efficacy of the regulations and the efficiency with which they are carried out.

Referring to the wreck of the Valencia and the apparently ill-directed efforts to rescue her imprisoned and despairing passengers and crew, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Such a condition of affairs is discreditable to the United States as a nation. It is a condition which should never have been permitted to exist. The attention of every responsible government authority should be called again and again to the appalling result which has followed from a neglect to provide here the instrumentalities for the rescue of vessels and people in peril at sea which are found in the vicinity of every other American port, save this, the second port in the volume of tonnage in the United States. The wreck of the Valencia, those needlessly drowned men, women and children from their unhallowed graves in the pitiless sea cry aloud: Shame on the United States! Shame on the government which will let such things be!" All of which may be very true; but the cheapest and most effective way in which to prevent unnecessary sacrifice of life at sea is to insist upon the construction of modern sea-going ships and to see that after they are properly constructed they are properly equipped against accidents, which will continue to incur as long as ships sail and men guide them. If the Valencia had been an up-to-date vessel she would not have filled and have become unmanageable in a few minutes. Her captain would have had a chance to take her, if not to the nearest port, at least to a point on the coast where he could have had some chance to land his passengers with some hope of their reaching land.

Nevertheless, as old ships will continue to run and people will continue to travel on them, the duty of governments is clear enough.

BRITISH TRADERS AND CANADIAN TRADE.

British statesmen, writers and statisticians have for a long time been commenting upon the fact that Canada's imports from the Mother Country do not grow of late years in so great a ratio as her imports from other countries, such as Germany and the United States. And they have seemed to reproach Canadians because of the fact.

But it has been repeatedly shown that one reason for this is the greater accommodativeness of American and Continental manufacturers and merchants, the sometimes greater attractiveness of the make or pattern of their wares, and even the enticement of superior terms.

The Monetary Times of recent date says there are other reasons which British exporters would do well to make note of. A canvasser was sent to the Midlands to represent a number of Canadian journals, circulating among the textile trades, the engineering trade and the paper trade in Canada, and he gives the experiences of his reception. He was an Englishman born, of good address and habits. He was between two and three months in England, and called upon 150 firms and companies in various lines of manufacture, being provided with letters of introduction to a score or two of firms. Of those he called upon, twenty-three gave (or often sent, through a clerk or office boy) in response to his card or letter, the answer: "We are not interested in Canadian trade." In Manchester and district, Sheffield, Huddersfield and Leeds 41 instances are given where no satisfaction was to be had; either he could not see the principal or any one in authority, no one in the house would talk advertising, or he "could not get past the sentry." One or two had unfortunately been bitten by the rascally "Dr. Griffin," of Montreal. An entry very common in this report is: "Called twice, but was unable to get to see any one in authority."—Or, "could not get at the principal; two visits."—Or, "called on this large firm several times, but was unable to see any one but a subordinate." They had, as several firms put it, "No time to see canvassing agents." In many cases he was required to fill up a printed form, stating whom he had come to see, what he wanted to see about, who his principals were. Generally, in such cases, he was turned over to a subordinate, or else abruptly told that there was nothing for him. Sometimes his business card was returned. Certain entries he makes are amusing: "The amount of formality to be gone through is appalling"—"This firm's ideas of the possibilities of Canadian trade are too humorous to dwell upon"—"A repetition of the form-filling and waiting performances—"Listened attentively to me. Taciturn. Unable to consider the proposal"—"Blunt refusal to talk advertising"—"As exclusive as Buckingham Palace."

In a Manchester case a personal letter was presented which brought some under-clerk to say that the principal "did not make a practice of giving interviews to advertising men."

The canvasser added that in the States in at least 100 cases he would be received with civility, questioned about Canada, and shown the premises and products of his temporary hosts. Perhaps he would be "jollied along," but anyhow he would be received and his case heard. And he would get a dozen or two advertisements as well, if he knows his business. If English exporters refuse to see or listen to people who can assist them to secure a goodly share of Canada's purchases, they need not be surprised if other countries, less forbidding, carry off the trade which our indifferent and excessively formal relatives in England ought to have.

Why will people persist in sending unsigned communications to newspapers? We can assure all who labor, many apparently very hard, under the guise of anonymity that their work is vain. Communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers. The signature should be attached to the published letter. Only under very exceptionable circumstances is there any excuse of a legitimate character for the desire to conceal the identity of the author. The opinions of all sorts and conditions of people, concisely expressed, are welcomed by editors of newspapers, provided they are accompanied by the ordinary guarantee that the writers are not ashamed to father their sentiments. It is a pity so many people still appear to harbor the delusion that newspapers may be made convenient vehicle for the ventilation of private spleen.

• • •

Why not carry the Premier's relief proposition to its logical conclusion and relieve all constituencies represented by government supporters of all forms of taxation? Why this discrimination in favor of the constituency of Hon. Richard McBride? It is not fair to compel Hon. R. E. Green, for instance, to fight for his seat when he might as well sit down without opposition. Perhaps it will come to that in time. We are moving thitherward.

A CLEVER HORSE.

A French doctor named Rouhet possessed a wonderful horse, which he trained to perform a number of tricks. Germinal, as the animal was called, began his education with the game of hide-and-seek. His master hid a cap or a handkerchief, and the horse sniffed about until he found it, when he would bring it in his mouth to Dr. Rouhet.

After that the four-legged pupil learned how to lift up the lid of a desk with his teeth, take the handkerchief out, and shut the lid again. Then he was taught to pick up a fallen chair and set it on its legs.

A more difficult trick was this: Dr. Rouhet placed a lighted candle on the ground, or else on the head of somebody lying down flat. Clever Germinal then advanced, lifted his fore-foot, and pressed it lightly on the flame. But if his master preferred it he would blow the light out with a single puff.

It is rather unusual to see a man having a friendly meal with a horse, but Dr. Rouhet and his steed dined together sometimes. Germinal sat down on his haunches like a dog, and a serviette was fastened round his neck. His master then placed in front of him a small table, with a plate for himself and another for the horse. The doctor ate sometimes one thing, sometimes another; but Germinal always had hay on his plate—nothing else.

The horse's most famous trick consisted in writing his master's name on a big sheet of paper, and this is the way in which he was taught to do it.

"First of all," said the doctor, "I made him a good, long penholder; it was a flat stick, with a little round pad of linen at one end, to take the ink. I taught Germinal to stand right in front of the paper, which was held down firmly by two pieces of iron; then to hold the pen firmly between his teeth, and not to bear too heavily on the sheet. R and O were the most difficult letters, but at last he understood that he must make them by moving his head round in a circle."

Germinal's first attempts were very smudgy, and he had to be guided by reins. But very soon he could write ROUHET all by himself, and very proud he was, too, of the performance!

If interrupted, the horse would look round, with the pen in his mouth, his expression clearly saying, "When you are quite ready, ladies and gentlemen, I will go on."

His exercises finished, he used to lie down; a flat cushion was laid on his back, and a chair placed on the cushion. "I am a little tired," observed the doctor, and sat down on the chair, while the horse turned his head and looked at him with big, affectionate eyes. When released, Germinal walked off to his paddock, and opened the door by turning the handle with his teeth.

Polish women are renowned for the beauty of their hands and feet. They place fineness of the hands above every other charm.

The shark holds the record for long-distance swimming. One of these creatures has been known to cover 800 miles in three days.

Romances have been written since the earliest times, but the first English novel of note was Samuel Richardson's "Pamela," which was published in 1741.

Edward Gill, a member of a coroner's jury, dropped dead at Upminster, Essex, while the jurymen were on their way to view a body.

"Do you believe honesty is the best policy?" "Well, it has the deferred dividend feature."—Puck.

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Don't forget that we have also a complete line of ladies' hand bags which we are offering at very reasonable prices.

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HOW NOT TO HOLIDAY

We of the medical profession are very prone to running down what the rest of the world supports, finding death in the pot, microbes in milk, cancers in the clay pipe, and so forth. But our cavil does not extend to holidaying—on the contrary.

Physiology and experience alike teach us that Moses was right, that the principle of the Jewish Sabbath is a sound one. Every night the brain takes a holiday of sleep; between every two beats the heart-muscle takes a rest, and with it a long draught for its own use of the blood which it is its function to distribute. Every organ in the body illustrates the "rhythm of life." So with the dweller in cities, in taking a holiday, he accords with a general law. Otherwise his friends, commenting on his premature breakdown, are apt to make the strictly apropos comment: "He never allowed himself a holiday."

Having justified the holiday on general principles, it becomes necessary, if one is to be scientific, to define it. And an adequate definition will include more than the mere statement that it is a cessation from one's ordinary work, and will add that it is also a substitution of some work of another kind. That "change of occupation is a rest" is a platitude and commonplace, but has not Steveston told us that the "common places are the great poetic truths?" The truth herein is that man, as Professor Loeb tells us, inherits the instinct of work." It is a slander on the race suggest what to avoid.

I will assume that, like most of us, you are engaged in a sedentary occupation of an essentially mental type. You therefore define a holiday as a change of occupation.

What to Do and What Not to Do.

I might be tempted at this season to sketch a model holiday for the reader. I could not more effectually waste my space. The mistake would be like the old-fashioned idea of giving the disease a name and then writing the prescription supposed to correspond—treating the disease instead of treating the patient. You are unlike any one else on the earth more or less, and what is your meat might quite well be your neighbor's poison. Assuredly, therefore, I will not tell you what to do. But I will venture to to say that we are all naturally lazy. Most of us want to do something other than that which we are paid for doing. It is true; but a healthy man must do something. No holiday could possibly do a man sound in body and mind more harm than one spent in bed. You are also familiar with the fact that one may have too much of a good thing. Now this is precisely what so many of us forget on our holidays. It is our only chance of exercise under pleasant and novel conditions, so we determine to make the most of it. Of course, we know that our biceps muscle is not a marvel of size and strength, so we would not proceed to toy with fifty-six pound weights which would throw an undue strain upon it. Far other is our treatment of the most important muscle in the body, which is the heart.

Exercise and the Heart.

Whatever form of exercise you take you throw a strain upon the heart. Your heart and mine are not usually subjected to any great effort. Like our biceps, they are equal to "the daily task, the common round," but if the truth were known they are just a trifle flabby. Nor does the pipe or cigarette tend at all to reduce that flabbiness. Nevertheless a great many gentlemen, discreet and judicious in other affairs, but stricken with the contagious fever which has been happily dubbed "pedestrianitis," are now suffering from the effects of the unwonted strain they thereby put upon their hearts.

The same applies in a measure to the trained athlete as well. A German professor who had gone into the question has recently avowed his belief that not a single professional cyclist in Germany is without a heart which is either hypertrophied or dilated, and the first condition invariably gives place in the long run to the second. We constantly see patients who come to us after their holidays saying they fear they have been "overdoing it a bit," and a moment's examination shows that the reason why they have got no benefit from their holiday is a dilated heart.

Time was when doctors were not too anxious to let hygienic information out lest the practice should suffer, but nowadays we have the better ideal that everybody is entitled to all the knowledge he cares for, and that we are all the happier for it in the long run. My advice is, then, do not overdo your exercise.

Saving Sunshine.

If by any curious chance there should be a little sunshine, be greedy therefor. Protect your eyes and head and back of your neck (the exposed part of your spinal cord, that is) and sit in it as long as it lasts. With these precautions sunstroke is not to be feared, and sunlight is life to man and death to his most deadly foes. Not even the spores of a microbe can withstand direct sunshine, and the "sun-bath" is a luxury to be had for nothing—or not at all—in this country. We are beginning to discover nowadays that sunlight and the invisible rays that accompany it are among the most powerful therapeutic agents that we possess, and without sunlight there would be no living thing upon the earth.

Steveson has some admirable remarks on this. In daily life we are beset with routine, our time is not our own. On holiday one should act as the spirit moves, and should not attempt to do too much in the time. "Dogged does it," is no motto for a holiday; but we English, "taking our pleasures sadly," are apt to be too earnest in holiday making.

Your sleep and your appetite are the best means of judging whether you are doing well or ill. Holidays should be great sleeping times, and assuredly the most common cause of insomnia in our day is worry. I know an editor who is just off to Austria for a month, and he told me that he was going completely to forget that there is such a place as Fleet street. I know this advice is very easy to give and very hard to follow, but it is worth while to try.

"God's Glorious Oxygen."

The sort of air worth breathing is that which several other people have not "had a go at" already. It helps one to sleep, and is an unsurpassed tonic. I do not care whether the air be sea or mountain, so long as it be pure; and if your idea of a holiday is to go to a town it is not worth your while to read any further.

If you go to the seaside you will be wise not to choose a place where consumptives most do congregate, but one where spitting is prohibited—readers of the Daily Mail know why—where the oyster merchants do not feed their fry on sewage, and where there is good bathing. There is no exercise better than swimming and a bathe does a non-swimmer almost as much good.

A constant mistake is to stay in too long. The value of a cold bath is in inverse proportion to its length. Ten minutes should be a maximum, especially if you do not swim. I gravely question the sense of the city man bathing before breakfast; it sounds well, but it is not worth it. You have profited nothing if you come out of your machine with blue lips and chattering jaws; it is better to have "stoked the furnace" before giving away so much heat to the water.

Good luck go with you; better not follow my advice than worry.

Berlin's new cathedral is not only lighted throughout by electricity, but the same power is used for ringing the peal of bells, and the organ is operated by a nine horse power motor.

For the saving of would-be suicides the municipality of Rome has decided to employ police motor boats on the Tiber.

How to Cure A Burn

Apply Pond's Extract—the old family doctor—it will relieve the inflammation immediately. Cures burns, bruises, cuts, sprains; relieves all pain as if by magic. For over 60 years Pond's Extract has been the "first aid" in cases of accident—the reliable family remedy. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

A Serious Question.

A persistent bad cold will run into consumption unless it is relieved in time. So it is with the little daily wants of the people—they grow serious if not promptly filled. You can afford, for instance, to have that house tenantless for a little while, but when it continues tenantless month after month it becomes a serious matter. The timely "want" ad. ends the trouble.

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They are valuable for premiums and ask your grocer for coupons for the next

Singer Sewing Machine Drawing

Our Great Sale FOR STOCKTAKING TERMINATES On January 30th

If you have not already taken advantage of this opportunity it will pay you to do so. Nowhere in B. C. can you buy shoes that compare with our regular lines in form, finish or durability at anything like the

Paterson Prices

THE Paterson Shoe Co.

TWO STORES

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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WE CARRY A FULL LINE.

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A Race Track in Your Pocket.
INTERESTING. FASCINATING.
PICK THE WINNER!

"Make Your Bets." Press the Stem. "They're Off!"

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Miniature roulette with layout; a perfect pocket edition of an expensive roulette wheel.

It is the only Pocket Roulette that has the Ball and Wheel, both revolve.

Worked by simply pressing the stem; spaces and numbers are printed in red and black.

With each we give a layout 12x20 inches, printed in red and black numbers to correspond with wheel.

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CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

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Lever's 1-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

HOTEL DAVIES Rooms for $12 a Month and Up.

Dr. Garesche's Office 126 Yates St.

—Mrs. and Mr. Louis Huether, of 22 St. Lawrence street, mourn the loss of their son Charles, aged 3 years.

—A service of praise will be held at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church tomorrow evening. The hymns sung will be those by Isaac Watt. The choir will also give special music.

—Dr. Campbell's subject to-morrow evening at the First Presbyterian church will be: "Is God responsible in any way for catastrophes such as that of the Valencia?"

—The regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity of the Jubilee hospital will take place on Monday next at 4 p. m. at the city hall. A full attendance will be looked for.

—The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital will take place on Tuesday next at 2.30 p. m. at the city hall. A large attendance is earnestly requested.

—The management of the Aged Woman's Home wish to gratefully acknowledge a liberal donation of coal received by that institution from James Dunsmuir during the past week. It consisted of about five tons.

—Snow, "the beautiful snow," is causing much trouble in the interior, and making railway travel uncomfortable. The snow plough is at work along the line of the C. P. R. through the Rockies, and at Glacier it is reported by recent arrivals, it is as high as the car windows.

—A special lecture will be given at the St. Andrew's cathedral to-morrow evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Archbishop Orth will deliver a lecture on the subject: "Confession of Sins Necessary For Their Forgiveness." The subject will be treated both scripturally and historically.

—The detachment of the Army Ordnance Corps gave a most enjoyable social to their many friends at the officers' club, R. N. canteen grounds, Esquimalt, last night, which was kindly lent for the purpose by Capt. Parry, R. N. Representatives of the navy and every corps and regiment in the garrison were present, besides many civilians.

—L. D. Taylor and Victor Odlum, of the World company, Vancouver, had yesterday an interview with the members of the provincial government with reference to the sale of patent medicines in the province. The World has taken a strong stand on this matter, and the two gentlemen desire that the formulae of these medicines be placed on the labels of the bottles containing them. The government promised its consideration.

—The funeral of Antonio Reda took place this morning from his brother's residence, Henry street, at 9 a.m., and the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9.30. Rev. Fathers Friedich and Fisser conducted the services, the choir taking part in celebrating high mass. There was a large attendance and beautiful floral emblems were presented. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. T. Depasquale, N. Bertucci, F. Barilla, P. Rivello, M. Deleva and J. Castellotti.

—The High school cadets met this morning at the drill hall for their weekly gallery practice. Following are some of the best scores made out of a possible of 25: Cadet Moss, 23; Sergt. Walter, 22; Cadet Taylor, 21; Captain Macrae, 20; Br. Scott, 20; Corpl. Thomas, 19; Sergt.-Major Hartman, 17; Cadet Elworthy, 17; Br. Hartman, 16; Cadet Richardson, 16; Cadet Watson, 16; Cadet Laing, 15; Cadet Petrie, 14; Cadet Hodge, 12.

—A company in which Victorians are interested is being organized in Vancouver, and will make that city its headquarters. The company will be known as the Canadian Fishing Company. A steam trawler is on its way from England, and will be operated on the northern coast. Joseph N. Henderson, president of the Henderson Brothers Drug Company, will be president of the new company. Associated with him in the undertaking will be Captain A. Freeman, Captain Wilber Johnston, J. M. Atkins and H. H. Watson.

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Within 5 minutes' walk of Post Office. Price only $1800.00. Terms $200 cash; balance $20 per month.

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Will purchase a nine-roomed house, well located near Parliament buildings; every modern convenience. This is a good buy and well worth inspection.

Money to Loan at Current Rates
Fire and Life Insurance.

11 TROUNCE AVENUE **LEE & FRASER** VICTORIA B. C.

—A sacred recital will be given in the Emmanuel Baptist church next Tuesday evening, commencing at 8.15.

—The February issue of the Victoria College Journal, The Camosun, is now in the printers' hands, and will be out in the first week of February.

—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., will meet on Monday evening for the election of officers. A good attendance is requested.

—On Monday the Young People's Guild of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will meet for a social evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to enjoy an evening spent in games.

—Mrs. Jean Templer will give her lecture, "A Trip Through Palestine," illustrated with 100 beautiful views, in Victoria West Methodist church, Tuesday evening, January 30th. This will be a rare opportunity to become acquainted with the Holy Land.

—The annual meeting of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association Exchange is being held in the caucus room of the parliament buildings to-day. This morning the time of the meeting was taken up largely with the reading of the president's report, which showed the association in excellent condition, with an increased membership. Although the past season was an "off" year, the outlook is good. British Columbia fruit wherever shipped was pronounced excellent. This afternoon the election of officers and other important business will come up.

—Brazil Brosseau, well known to all old-timers of the province, died at Langley Prairie on Tuesday last. Deceased was up to a couple of years ago connected with the Hudson's Bay, in whose service he was practically raised. He was the son of a Hudson's Bay official, and was born at the old fort, which still stands at Fort Hill at Langley. Brosseau was fond of speaking of early scenes in the history of the country, with which he was familiar. He was about 62 years of age, and leaves a large family and a wide circle of friends.

—A deputation from Nanaimo, consisting of Dr. Davis and R. Booth, waited upon the provincial government yesterday asking for additional aid for the hospital in that city. The ground taken was that when the Nanaimo hospital was erected that no assistance was given by the government, as was the case in the building of the Victoria and Vancouver institutions. The Nanaimo hospital is now putting in a system of heating at a considerable cost, and ask the government to assist in that work. The government gave no definite answer, but will consider the question.

—During the engagement of the Louis James company in this city, Miss Zoe Bucknam and Mr. Norman Hackett had the opportunity of meeting again. Mr. Hackett was formerly leading man with E. H. Sothern and Lotta Marlowe, and it was in this company that he and Miss Bucknam first met. On another occasion Mr. Hackett lectured on Shakespeare at the Gelson dramatic school in San Francisco, and Miss Bucknam had the opportunity of hearing him. Mr. Hackett is well known as one of America's matinee idols.

WITH CRICK IN THE BACK.

You need a strong liniment like Nerviline, which instantly dislodges the stiffness from all muscles and joints. Just rub the painful spot with Nerviline—not much rubbing, because Nerviline is made to penetrate. You'll not suffer long after Nerviline is applied for it acts like lightning, swift and sure. "If I hadn't used Nerviline," writes Mr. Philip Adams of Oakland, "I guess my back would be stiff yet. A few applications took out all the soreness. I can recommend Nerviline for rheumatism, neuralgia and muscular pains also. Fifty years on the market—larger sale than ever—Nerviline must be good.

—Police Magistrate Hall has not a very high opinion of the City Hack By-Law. Some weeks ago a case was before the court in which a hack driver named Thos. Anderson was charged with overcharging Arthur Morris, a Vancouver man, whom he had driven in his hack. The contention was the charges were according to the rate specified in the by-law, and the magistrate reserved his decision. This morning he dismissed the case, holding that the by-law was faulty, and declined to make any order as to costs. Several sections of the by-law are held to be contradictory, while others are capable of different interpretations.

Within the London area there are in daily use more than half a million penny-in-the-slot meters, in which a million coppers a day are placed in payment for the gas which is supplied to about 400,000 cooking stoves.

What Other People Think

COL. HALL'S VIEWS.

To the Editor:—My attention has been called to some remarks in your military column last Saturday in reference to tax exemption certificates, which very seriously misrepresent my views and wishes. Your reporter spoke to me on the telephone about this matter, and no doubt made the remarks in perfect good faith as representing what he understood to be my views. In the very same copy of the paper you have the regimental order, which contains a paragraph in reference to these certificates to the effect that they would be handed in for signature for those men who had obtained efficiency pay last year, and who had signed the new service rolls taken into use some six months ago. This is the official order, which you will observe is very different from the view which might be derived from your reporter's remarks. My duties with reference to this matter are clearly defined by the regulations; I have simply to carry them out.

JOHN A. HALL,
Lieut.-Col.

Drill Hall, Victoria, Jan. 24th, 1906.

VALENCIA'S WRECK.

To the Editor:—I agree with every word you say in your able article of to-day as to the wreck of the Valencia, but may we not look for the primary cause of this awful calamity to the pressure put on masters of passenger steamers as to schedule time? I do not, in fact, I cannot, suppose that a competent and careful man would in thick weather, without any guide but dead reckoning, over-run his distance at the risk of losing his ship and passengers. Are masters given full discretion or are they given to understand that if they cannot make their schedule time, men will be found who can? Ships are insured, and it is too often, I fear, the case that this fear of competition and the loss of dollars takes the first place with a company.

"SLOW AND SURE."

Westholme, Jan. 26th, 1906.

B. C. PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Newspaper Publicity Endorsed—Annual Report Discussed.

A special meeting of the local board of directors of the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company was held yesterday to discuss the annual report.

Present were: President Thomas Langlois, of Vancouver, board members, W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., who presided, Alderman Goodacre, Messrs. James Maynard, Angus McKeown, W. H. Bone, George Powell, E. W. Whittington and H. J. Knott, the secretary. Also the following shareholders: Hon. A. E. Smith, H. T. Knott, J. B. McCallum, D. C. Reed and Charles Mason.

Messrs. Noah Shakespeare, W. H. Bone, A. E. Smith and W. G. Cameron were appointed delegates to the annual meeting on February 28th.

Then President Langlois read the annual statement, which shows the company to be in an increasingly prosperous and sound condition.

Members of the board and Mr. Langlois discussed many interesting features of the B. C. Permanent policy and management.

It was clear that the officials of this company cannot speculate with the company's funds, nor invest it in real estate except for office purposes or in case of purchase under foreclosure. Nor can the company change its by-laws except by majority vote of the shareholders at a general meeting and after due notice, thus fully protecting the shareholders against the possibility of the directors changing the company's methods without full knowledge of all concerned. It was also apparent that the local board meetings are attended regularly by men of the highest standing, such as those present yesterday, and Mr. David Spencer, who is largely interested in the B. C. Permanent and attends the general board meetings in Vancouver during his many business visits to that city.

It was also shown that the property on which the company has loaned is worth more than twice the amount loaned.

The company loans only a limited amount in each place and selects only the best places, such as Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, whence eastward it includes only such points as Kamloops, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg, and scatters its loans among such substantial places avoids the possibility of universal depression affecting the value of the property on which the company's money is loaned. In fact, the value of the company's security increases instead of diminishes. It was also shown that the reserve fund had increased $25,000 the first year, while all expenses or dividends had been paid from increasing earnings. The company's policy is to diminish the interest upon loans and finds it able to do so from the size and success of its business.

There was earnest discussion of general loan company questions, and it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the facts regarding financial institutions should be made public through the newspapers, and that newspapers should, and many of them do, consider themselves responsible for the matter they print, regarding investment enterprises, whether it be news, editorial or advertising.

The course of the B. C. Permanent in inviting widest attention to its conduct through newspaper publicity was heartily endorsed. President Langlois was congratulated upon the splendid showing of the company, both in the safety of its conduct and the profit to all concerned in its transactions.

All present fully concurred in the opinions regarding the company, which are quoted elsewhere in the Times to-day, as showing the standing of the company with prominent Vancouver business and banking men.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. S. J. Willis (nee Miss Elinor Nisbet) will receive next Wednesday and Thursday, corner of Cadboro Bay road and St. George street.

* * *

John Madigan, of Kamloops; J. C. Pounder, of Snohomish; and F. S. Elliott, of Seattle, are among the late arrivals at the Dominion.

* * *

James McGowan, superintending engineer, C. P. R.; Julius Schweigart, of Tacoma; G. A. Rendell, of Greenwood; and J. Booth, of Nanaimo, are registered at the King Edward.

* * *

Mrs. McLagan, of Vancouver, is visiting relatives in the city.

George Sheldon Williams is over from Vancouver for a few days.

John G. Lawrence, of London, England, is at the Driard.

W. Godfrey, manager Bank of British North America, Vancouver, is in town.

Alec N. Evans, of Vancouver; J. W. Hiatt, of Seattle; and S. A. Parker, of Nelson, are at the Driard.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Jan. 27.—5 a. m.—An enormous area of high pressure, with the barometer reading over thirty inches, covers the entire Western portion of the continent from the Pacific ocean to the Great Lakes and the region of the Gulf of Florida. Light showers have fallen in Western Washington, but elsewhere both east and west of the Rockies the weather is fair with moderate temperatures on the Coast and in the Northwest, but becoming colder in the central states.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Northerly and easterly winds, generally fair and colder.

Lower Mainland—Light winds, generally fair and colder.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.46; temperature, 43; minimum, 43; wind, 8 miles N.; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.46; temperature, 38; minimum, 38; wind, calm; weather, cloudy, fog.

Nanaimo—Wind, calm; weather, fair, foggy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.64; temperature, 30; minimum, 28; wind, calm; weather, cloudy, foggy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.46; temperature, 20; minimum, 20; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.28; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy, fog.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.36; temperature, 20; minimum, 18; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, clear.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., January, 1906.

Date.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	0 56	3.3	8 29	8.5	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
2	1 33	4.2	9 02	8.5	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
3	1 52	4.9	9 30	8.5	.. ..	..	18 03	4.5
4	.. ..	..	9 53	8.6	.. ..	..	18 26	4.9
5	.. ..	..	10 19	8.7	.. ..	..	18 50	5.2
6	.. ..	..	10 44	8.8	.. ..	..	19 15	5.5
7	.. ..	..	11 10	8.9	.. ..	..	19 42	5.7
8	.. ..	..	11 37	9.1	.. ..	..	20 12	5.7
9	6 10	7.9	7 07	7.9	12 05	9.2	20 45	5.4
10	6 14	8.0	7 45	8.0	12 35	9.2	21 21	5.2
11	6 22	8.0	8 34	7.9	13 10	9.1	21 59	5.1
12	6 34	8.1	9 34	7.9	13 57	8.9	22 38	5.4
13	6 49	8.2	10 44	7.7	14 35	8.5	23 18	5.8
14	7 08	8.3	11 56	7.3	15 29	7.9	23 59	6.4
15	7 32	8.4	13 08	6.7	16 40	7.2	.. ..	..
16	0 41	5.2	7 58	8.5	14 20	5.9	18 48	6.5
17	1 22	4.0	8 26	8.7	15 28	5.0	20 57	6.1
18	2 01	5.6	8 55	8.8	16 31	4.0	22 43	6.0
19	2 32	5.9	9 26	9.1	17 26	3.0	.. ..	..
20	.. ..	..	9 59	9.3	18 16	2.2	.. ..	..
21	.. ..	..	10 36	9.5	19 01	1.5	.. ..	..
22	4 30	7.9	5 48	7.8	11 17	9.5	19 42	1.6
23	4 57	8.2	6 57	8.0	12 01	9.5	20 22	0.8
24	5 23	8.2	8 01	7.9	12 47	9.3	21 01	0.9
25	5 48	8.2	9 02	7.7	13 33	9.0	21 39	1.3
26	6 04	8.2	9 59	7.5	14 18	8.5	22 14	1.8
27	6 18	8.2	10 56	7.1	15 04	7.8	22 56	2.5
28	6 32	8.2	11 58	6.6	15 55	7.2	23 32	3.3
29	6 54	8.2	13 13	6.1	17 09	6.5	.. ..	..
30	0 06	4.1	7 20	8.3	14 33	5.6	19 02	5.9
31	0 34	4.9	7 48	8.4	15 42	4.9	21 02	5.6

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Application to Change Route Map of Midway & Vernon Railway Granted.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—An application was made to-day to the minister of railways by Messrs. McGiverin and Hayden for a change on the route map of the Midway & Vernon railway near Vernon. The application was granted, there being no opposition. The coast Kootenay railway has not yet supplied the necessary information as to Hope Mountain pass, and therefore the application will stand.

Major Wickstead Dead.

Major Wickstead, 94 years of age, died here last night.

Another Merger.

The starch business of Canada has been formed into a merger with a capital of $2,500,000. C. R. Hosmer is one of the directors.

To Publish Paper.

A company comprising some of the leading military men of the Dominion has been formed to publish a Canadian military gazette. The object is to give to the militia force an instructive newspaper.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN
SLICED PEACHES
2 TINS FOR 25c
TRY OUR FRESH PORK SAUSAGES
20c per lb.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
PROGRESSIVE GROCERS.
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Where You Get Good Things to Eat. R690

AGITATION IN CHINA.

Young Men Who Have Returned From Japanese Universities Responsible For Present Unrest.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Rev. S. H. Little, of the Episcopal mission at Hankow, China, who returned to America yesterday on the steamer Mongolia, said in an interview:

"The revolutionary party is agitated by young men who have been at the universities of Japan and want a republic. They are determined to drive China into a conflict with the powers or secure the overthrow of the present dynasty. They are radical in the extreme, and want to accomplish in China in a few years what Japan has accomplished in the last fifty years. Their motto is 'China for the Chinese.' They welcome foreign teachings, but oppose the exploitation of their country for the benefit of foreigners, including the Japanese.

"These agitators are well organized, and are engineering the boycott. The Japanese are as much alarmed over the situation as the Americans, and during the recent outbreaks Japanese left the country in hordes, fearing for their lives. That uprising was narrowly prevented from becoming general. The next time it may become so. In any event the whole country is ripe for a change. Japanese successes have set them thinking. Never was there a time when they were in greater need of teachers. China today is not only inviting, but demanding instructions she needs in advanced thought."

ENTER PROTEST.

Members of Diplomatic Corps Present Note Regarding Venezuela's Attitude Towards M. Taigny.

(Associated Press.)

Caracas, Jan. 25, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 27.—Twenty-five members of the diplomatic corps to-day delivered to the Venezuelan government a formal joint note stating that they could not accept Venezuela's position that M. Taigny, the former French charge d'affaires here, had been deprived of his official character, and that he ranked only as a French citizen at the time of his forced departure from this country. The diplomats have communicated the text of this note to their respective governments.

A French line steamer, which arrived at La Guaira to-day, was granted the usual privileges of communication with the shore.

Groundless Rumor.

London, Jan. 27.—The British admiralty says that the rumors that the British battleship Dominion is going to Venezuela are groundless. She will leave Halifax this afternoon for home.

ANOTHER RECORD.

Boundary Smelters Treated 26,173 Tons During the Week.

(Special to the Times.)

Phoenix, Jan. 27.—Once again the Boundary smelter treatment makes a weekly record.

The shipment from the district mines for the week are: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 14,837 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper Co. smelter, 3,642 tons; Brooklyn Stemwinder to Dominion Copper smelter, 3,648 tons; British Rawhide to Dominion Copper Co. smelter, 690 tons; Sunset to Dominion Copper smelter, 986 tons; Emma to Nelson and B. C. Copper smelters, 318 tons; Oro Denoro to Granby smelter, 600 tons; Providence to Trail smelter, 30 tons; Skylark to Nelson and Granby smelters, 50 tons; total for the week, 24,520 tons; total for the year, 78,296 tons.

The three district smelters this week treated ore as follows: Granby smelter, 17,422 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 3,665 tons; Dominion copper smelter, 5,086 tons; total treatment for the week, 26,173 tons; (new record), total for the year to date, 84,345 tons.

COLD SPELL BROKEN.

Slight Improvement in Weather Conditions in North.

(Special to the Times.)

Skagway, Jan. 27.—The coldest wave and worst storm that visited this section of Alaska since the coming of the white race broke yesterday, and is now milder. During the week the temperature at Skagway reached a colder point than ever before. At Dawson it was 75 below zero, and 82 below at Tantalus, half way between that place and White Horse. With it all was a terrific north gale. The road at places was covered with fifteen feet of snow.

Columbia RECORDS
Cylinder Records ..... 35c.
Disc Records (10-inch) ..... 60c.
Disc Records (7-inch) ..... 35c.
Every variety, from Grand Opera to a Funny Story, at
Fletcher Bros
Also a full stock of Victor Disc Records and Edison Cylinder Records.

The Jefferson was sixty hours making the trip from Juneau to Skagway. It is still intensely cold in the Yukon valley, it being 60 below zero at Dawson. The temperature is rising. The White Pass stage left White Horse today, and the regular schedule from Dawson will be resumed to-morrow. It is feared there has been great suffering in outlying camps.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Breaking of Cable of Derrick Resulted in Man Being Crushed to Death.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan 27.—Nine tons of steel girders fell from above the seventh floor of the new Altman building in the process of erection on Fifth avenue to-day, tore through several floors of steel beams on the way downward and crushed Richard Steinman to death and seriously injured five others.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the cable of a derrick which was hoisting the girders to the upper part of the building. Steinman and two other men were on the second floor, and hearing the crashing of the floor beams above them, jumped 50 feet into the basement, hoping to escape. Steinman fell in the way of the falling steels and the others escaped death narrowly.

NEW C. P. R. LINER.

Empress of Ireland Has Been Launched—Will Sail in June.

(Associated Press.)

Glasgow, Jan. 27.—C. P. R. steamer Empress of Ireland was successfully launched to-day at Fairfield yards, Govan, in the presence of a large gathering, including many Americans and Canadians.

The Empress of Ireland is a twin screw steamer of 14,500 tons, and 18,000 horse-power, her engines are erected to develop a speed of 18 knots with a reserve of two knots, equalling 20 knots. She will have accommodations for 412 first class passengers. The maiden voyage of the Empress of Ireland will be made in June to Quebec and Montreal.

NEARING THE END.

Liberals Will Have Majority of More Than 80 Over All Other Parties Combined.

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 27.—The voting is practically at an end, and as a result of the general election the Liberals will find themselves at the meeting of the House of Commons with a majority of over eighty above all the other parties combined. Only ten contests remain to be decided. The totals are: Liberals, 331; Unionists, 157; Irish Nationalists, 82; Laborites, 56.

An interesting feature of to-day's returns was the election of Walter H. Long, former chief secretary of Ireland, who has thus wrested South Dublin from the Nationalists after being rejected at South Bristol. H. H. Asquith, in East Fife, and R. B. Haldane, in Haddingtonshire, have been re-elected by good majorities. Among the interesting personalities declared elected to-day was J. M. Robertson, who captured the Lyneside division of Northumberland from the Unionists. The Unionists' stronghold, County Antrim, has been reached the second time in this election. G. R. Clendenning, a merchant of Belfast, having captured North Antrim in behalf of the Liberal party.

Mrs. Phyllis Harmer, who died at Polegate, Sussex, was believed to be the oldest active woman farmer in the country. She was 95 years old, and for 50 years has superintended the work of her farm at Hailsham.

FRIDAY-SATURDAY

Freshly Baked Biscuits, 10c

Fresh Finnan Haddie, 10c

MOWAT'S GROCERY

77 YATES STREET.

THE POLLARDS.

Return of Clever Children to the Victoria Last Night—Programmes at Other Playhouses.

The return of the Pollards to Victoria last night was signalized by a bumper house, which showed its appreciation of the children by loud applause. The bill was "A Runaway Girl," and the clever youngsters kept the amusement at its full height throughout the whole evening.

There are just enough of the old Pollard troupe in the present company

FREDDIE HEINTZ

With the Pollard Opera Company at the Victoria Theatre.

to make it familiar to those who enjoyed their visits in days gone by. Some of these have grown into young men and women, and bear themselves in their riper years with the ability foreshadowed in their more juvenile efforts.

The new faces are likely to be taking ones, for last night some of the smaller and stranger children won a warm place in the hearts of the audience.

There is a matinee this afternoon and to-night "The Belle of New York" will be given, and the programme for next week follows: Monday, "The Geisha"; Tuesday, "A Runaway Girl"; Wednesday matinee, "A Gaiety Girl"; evening, "An American Millionaire."

Watson Theatre.

To-night the McKanlass merry makers will appear for the last time at the Watson theatre, presenting a genuine old time Southern darky minstrel performance. The programme will consist of singing, dancing and musical acts.

Next Monday will mark the return of the Watson Stock Company. The Watson players have been enjoying a short season on the road, and will return to the home theatre here for the new season's work, which will open Monday.

Manager Watson has arranged a particularly strong bill for his opening, and one that is sure to please his patrons, "An Incident in the Life of Sherlock Holmes," a dramatization of one of Sir Conan Doyle's thrilling detective stories, being the play selected.

There is no character in modern fiction more popular or better known then Sherlock Holmes, the creation of the great English novelist. There is ever a subtle charm in the telling of detective stories, and the highest point in this line would seem to have been reached in the carefully wrought out tals of this famous author. It is, therefore, certain that the scenes of the play to be presented on Monday night will create a great sensation.

Richard Scott will play Sherlock Holmes; Harry Pollard, Professor Moriarity; Albert Watson, Sidney Price; Elizabeth Hale, Alice Faulkner, and Sadie Reynolds, Madge Larabee.

Great pains have been taken by the management to make this production a worthy one. Special scenery is being painted, while the elaborate electric effects used in the den scene, and all properties so essential in a production of this kind will be in evidence.

This play will prove one of the best ever put on here by a stock company.

During the last half of the week starting Thursday night, the Watson's will produce "British Born."

The Grand.

Good music, exceedingly clever dancing and refreshing comedy will be the features of next week's programme at the popular Grand, where to-night the final performances will be given introducing Albini, the necromancer, Vardaman, the female impersonator, and Mr. and Mrs. Young in their comedy of the "Homespun Wooing," with half a dozen other attractive items.

Of the new week's programme, the premier feature will be the introductory appearance in this province of Haides' Russian dancers, a distinct novelty and one of the big hits in the business to-day. Another big item will be Marshall and Lorraine, who are reputed one of the very strongest comedy sketch teams ever seen on the Pacific slope. A third magnetic announcement is that of the engagement for a return of the Cox family of child singers, who filled a previous engage-

HAIDES' RUSSIAN DANCERS

At the Grand Theatre Next Week.

ment at the Johnson street house, and are remembered as having scored one of the big hits in its history. Carlton Ostrander, king of the mandolin, will demonstrate the possibilities of this dainty instrument. Miss Wildermere will sing the illustrated ballad, "Leave Her Picture On the Wall," and the pictures alive will be something distinctly new and highly novel.

No matinee is on the cards for Monday, but the usual afternoon and evening performances will be given throughout the week.

SPORTING NEWS.

Association and Rugby Matches—Hockey Players in Vancouver.

The Egeria and Victoria-United Association football teams are trying conclusions to-day at Oak Bay. This is a match in which great interest is being taken as both teams are in the pink of condition.

The Central and High school Rugby teams are playing this afternoon at Beacon Hill.

An exciting basketball match is promised for this evening in the drill hall when the Fifth Regiment team will face the Meteors, a Seattle aggregation. An excellent musical programme will be rendered by the Fifth Regiment band. W. H. Spurrier, secretary of the regimental basketball association, is out with a challenge to "any team in British Columbia to play two exhibition matches in the drill hall on Saturday evenings, the proceeds of one game to go to the benefit of the Fifth Regiment and the proceeds of the other game to go to the benefit of the Protestant Orphans' Home."

The Victoria intermediate hockey team left for Vancouver this morning, where they will encounter a team from the Terminal City at the Brockton Point grounds.

In the Columbia University Athletic Association meeting in Madison Square, New York, last night, Melville Shephard, of Philadelphia, running with the Irish-American Athletic Club, established a new running record of 4.25 1-5 for the mile. This makes a new indoor running record.

All world's records for the kilometre and for the mile were broken in the automobile tournament at Ormond, Fla., on Friday. The new figures place the mile for cars of all powers at 28 1-5 seconds and the kilometre at 18 2-5 seconds. Both new records were made by Fred Mariott.

OIL QUEEN OF KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mae Ora Hood Russell, Kentucky's "Oil Queen," was eight years ago a stenographer employed at a salary of $10 per week, and now she is one of the wealthiest oil operators in the world, says the Montreal Star. Mrs. Russell was formerly Miss Mae Ora Hood, and while engaged in helping Rev. John Henry Burrows in the compilation of his book, "The History of the World's Congresses of Religion," she met W. H. Russell, an oil operator of Ohio, and their marriage followed. It was a failure; there was a separation four years later, and Mrs. Russell went to Venezuela and the Caribbean Sea. During her travels she saw great prospects for oil, and soon after went to work to organize a company to bore for oil. In Venezuela, and in Wayne County, Ky., she bought up a number of good leases, and when work was started upon them the results proved beyond all expectations. These speculations made her immensely rich, and gave her the means of extending her investments, with the result that she now has leases on thousands of acres of undeveloped land in Wayne County alone.

BABY'S HEALTH.

"When a child is well, give it no medicine," is a wholesome adage. But at the first sign of trouble the careful mother will give Baby's Own Tablets, which promptly cure indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and teething troubles. They contain not one particle of opiate or poisonous "soothing" stuff, yet they give refreshing sleep because they remove the cause of sleeplessness and the child awakens bright and well. Mrs. P. McIntosh, Wabigoon, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets wrought a wonderful change in my little one. When he was two months old he began to fail and cried almost night and day. But after giving him the tablets he grew well and is now a bright, laughing baby, who scarcely ever gives any trouble. The Tablets are surely a blessing to both mother and child." All druggists sell these Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A REMINISCENCE OF SIR HENRY IRVING.

The Montreal Sunday Sun quotes the following reminiscence of Sir Henry Irving, as related by Mr. B. A. Macnab, managing editor of the Montreal Star:

"It was in the autumn of 1899, when Sir Henry put on his great play of Robespierre, at the Academy. It was my duty to act as a dramatic critic that evening; and as a preparatory measure I glanced through Carlyle's 'French Revolution.' . . . There was something about his performance that night which appealed to me very strongly, and I sat down to my work, after the theatre, thoroughly interested over the task in hand. On the following Wednesday a note came to the office, asking the writer of what had appeared in the paper to drop in Sir Henry's dressing-room, if convenient. I spent the whole evening with him; and I shall not forget it. I found Sir Henry an ardent Imperialist. Our lads were in South Africa at the time. Recalling his remarks, commenting on the significance of transpiring events, and predicting prospective happenings which have since taken place, I am quite willing to concede the truth of what appeared in the London press—that he would have adorned any calling. He impressed me that evening as a man within whose grasp statesmanship might easily fall. It was a picture worth recalling to witness his intense animation and interest in what was said of Canada's splendid contribution to the cause of justice and civilization in the Boer republics. His was a splendid head, and intelligence, sympathy, and sweetness illuminated his face. He said nothing haphazard, and his presentation of Britain's status among the nations of the world betrayed the careful student of international questions apart altogether from his deep knowledge of his chosen profession.

"In the following spring I reminded Sir Henry of his wish that he might be enabled to come to Montreal at the end of his American tour for the purpose of giving an entertainment in aid of the Canadian soldiers' wives. I wrote to him in St. Louis, suggesting that he might do this, and sail from Montreal for England. The suggestion was welcomed by him, and he instantly made inquiry to the end that the Montreal project might be made to fit in with his approaching opening at the Lyceum in London. But the time was too short to cancel his projected arrangements and substitute others that would enable him to come to Montreal. And in this way we missed what would have been a great patriotic demonstration, with Sir Henry as a grand central figure. On his return to London he wrote to me once more, again expressing his regret; and I have good reason to believe he emphasized his sympathetic views in a material sense."

KING VICTOR OFFERS PRIZES.

The King of Italy will offer prizes at the Milan exhibition of 1906 to the extent of $1,600. Among the prizes will be one for automatic safety couplings for railways, one for the distribution of healthy and pure milk in centres of population, one for the best type of popular dwelling adapted to the climate of Northern Italy, one for motor boats, and one for the best and most original exhibition of machinery or manufacturing process.

Measuring 22 inches in a direct line and 28 following the curve, the tooth of an extinct African quadruped has been brought from Abyssinia by Baron Maurice de Rothschild.

Stanstead Ladies' College

Orders

New Scale Williams Pianos

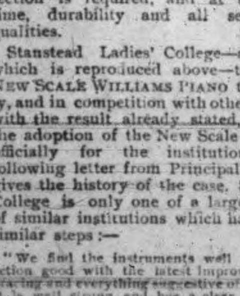
No other Canadian piano enjoys the popularity among Educational Institutions, Ladies Colleges and Conservatories of Music as does the New Scale Williams Piano. No other piano stands the test so well where all that is excellent in the way of musical perfection is required, and at the same time, durability and all serviceable qualities.

Stanstead Ladies' College—a cut of which is reproduced above—tested the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO thoroughly, and in competition with other makes, with the result already stated, namely, the adoption of the New Scale Williams officially for the institution. The following letter from Principal Flanders gives the history of the case. Stanstead College is only one of a large number of similar institutions which have taken similar steps:—

"We find the instruments well made, the action good with the latest improvements in bracing and everything suggestive of durability. It is well strung, and has a clear, clean tone which is very pleasing. You are at liberty to send us two more of your instruments at your earliest convenience."

C. R. FLANDERS, PRIN., STANSTEAD COLLEGE.

The Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, publish three booklets on the history and construction of pianos, which should be read by all contemplating the purchase of a piano. They are sent free on request, or can be obtained from the local warerooms.



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as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. Those who have used Shiloh would not be without it. Those who have never used it should know that every bottle is sold with a positive guarantee that, if it doesn't cure you, the dealer will refund what you paid for it. Shiloh

Has Cured

thousands of the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Let it cure you.

"Last winter I coughed for three months and thought I was going into Consumption. I took all sorts of medicines, but nothing did me any good until I used Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Four bottles cured me. This winter I had a very bad cold, was not able to speak, my lungs were sore on the side and back. Six bottles of Shiloh made me well again. I have given it to several people and every one of them have been cured.—D. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que." 601

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25c. with guarantee at all druggists.

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NOTICE

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 29th inst., at 4 p. m., for printing and binding the Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 1905.

Specification may be seen at this office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 23rd, 1906.

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WILL SAIL FOR

Northern B. C. Ports

(Calling at Kitamaat and Massett this Trip), on

Monday, January 29th, 9 p.m.

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Agents.

Learn the Art of Keeping Well.

At all cost avoid constipation. It is the most certain source of disease of every kind. Harsh, griping pills are sure to make matters worse because they inflame and irritate the tender linings of the bowels.

For people inclined to constipation nothing is so helpful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they give unfailing relief, and establish perfectly regular movements.

The art of keeping well is readily understood after a few days' use of Dr. Hamilton's pills. They flush out all unhealthy matter, keep the system clean and healthy. Your complexion will improve, you will sleep soundly, have a good appetite and cheerful disposition. In a thousand ways you'll notice immediate benefit from Dr. Hamilton's pills; give them a trial, 25c. per box, or five for $1.00, at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

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Northern B. C. Route—S.S. TEES, 1st and 15th of each month.

West Coast Route—S.S. QUEEN CITY, 1st, 10th and 20th each month.

Victoria-Vancouver Route

S.S. PRINCESS VICTORIA sails from Victoria daily at 1.00 a. m.

Victoria-Seattle Route

S.S. PRINCESS BEATRICE sails daily, except Saturdays, at 9.00 p. m. Sails on Saturdays at 11.00 p. m.

Victoria-New Westminster Route

S.S. CHARMER leaves Victoria every Tuesday and Friday at 7.00 a. m.

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Oceanic S.S. Co. HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI

S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Feb. 3, 11 a. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Feb. 3.

S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 15.

J.D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts., Ticket Office, 643 Market St. Freight Office, 329 Market St., Pier No. 7, Pacific St.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

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TICKET OFFICE,
Corner Yates and Government Streets, Victoria, B. C.

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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

Tickets issued and berths reserved covering passage to or from all European points.

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A., Portland, Ore.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

The Seamen's Institute

12 LANGLEY STREET.

Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

TIME TABLE NO. 57. EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1905.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9.00	12.06	Victoria	3.00	7.00
		A.M.			
Shawnigan Lake	10.20	10.46	Shawnigan Lake	4.20	5.40
Duncans	11.00	10.02	Duncans	5.00	5.00
Chemainus	11.32	9.30	Chemainus	5.32	4.17
Ladysmith	11.53	9.10	Ladysmith	6.00	4.00
Nanaimo	12.35	8.20	Nanaimo	6.42	3.15
Ar. Wellington	12.53	Lv. 8.00	Ar. Wellington	6.55	Lv. 3.00

Excursion rates in effect between all points good going Saturdays and Sundays, returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON, VIA WESTHOLME.

Stage leaves daily, excepting Sundays, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fares from Victoria: Single, $2.40; Return, $3.00.

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"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."

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2—TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS—2
"DAILY"

THE NEW TRAIN

Oriental Limited

Establishes the Standard of Excellence in Train Equipment of the West.

NEW COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CARS
NEW DINING CARS
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THROUGH TOURIST CARS.

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From Skaguay, connect at White Horse with the Company's stages maintaining a fast MAIL, PASSENGER, EXPRESS and FREIGHT service during the entire Winter season.

For information apply to the GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT,
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The Traveling Public

is quick to recognize and patronize the line offering the best value for their money. The "BEST OF EVERYTHING" is to be found on

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and at rates as low as can be had on inferior lines. Eight fast trains daily between St. Paul and Chicago, making close connections with all Pacific Coast trains in Union Depot, for all eastern and southern points.

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No trains in the service on any railroad in the world that equals in equipment that of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. They own and operate their own sleeping and dining cars on all their trains and give their patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere.

Berths on their sleepers are longer, higher and wider than in similar cars on any other line. They protect their trains by the Block system.

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For San Francisco

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7.30 P.M.

City of Topeka, Jan. 28, Feb. 12.
Umatilla, Feb. 2, 17.
Queen, Feb. 7, 22.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

EXCURSIONS around the Sound every five days.

For South Eastern Alaska

Connecting at Skagway with the W. P. & Y. Railway.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M.

S. S. Cottage City, Feb. 7.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

Buy The Times

London, Jan. 12.—No biography of this generation, Gladstone's alone excepted, has created a greater demand on the day of publication than that of Lord Randolph Churchill. Written by his brilliant son, Mr. Winston Churchill, it has realized all the expectations that were formed of it beforehand, and it has been generally described as one of the most fascinating works published for many years. That there are faults in the book is not a matter for surprise, but when it is considered that it is a son writing the life of his father surprise is felt that these faults should be errors of taste. Much, however, will be forgiven this clever young man on the score of inherited tendencies. To those who read the book many memories will be revived of stirring times and one of the most interesting figures that has ever appeared on the floor of the House of Commons will be brought vividly before the reader's mind. Among the London newspapers, each of which devoted several columns to a review of these remarkable volumes, some excitement was aroused by the fact that the Daily Telegraph review called forth a protest from the Churchill family in the shape of a letter from the Duke of Marlborough demanding an immediate apology and withdrawal of the following sentence which the reviewer used in describing the character of Lord Randolph: "His treatment of his friends was often atrocious, sometimes even not honorable; he was very careless of truth." The Duke's letter was given in full and an apology published the following day from the editor, but the reviewer refused to "pursue the subject."

Building Reforms.

With the advent of the New Year many reforms see the light of day. Among the important acts which come into force in January, 1906, is the London Building Act, by which it is enacted that every new building with an upper story over fifty feet from the street or capable of accommodating twenty people, must be provided with means of escape from fire. Another of the new acts is the Alien Immigration Act, which, though it will not, of course, keep the alien out altogether, will at least minimize the risk of admitting "undesirables" who have hitherto been such well known figures in our workhouses and prisons. The campaign has commenced in the port of London, and were the immigration officers not men of mettle they would quail beneath the glances bestowed on them as they pass along the decks doing their country's work. All the nations of the world seem to be represented—an odd assortment and medley of races, who, when they are asked to produce their money, become suspicious, for they cannot yet understand that England, "their friend," has now put up the barrier of poverty against their entrance.

New Year's Gaieties.

The passing of the old year was celebrated in London with the usual festivities. The gathering of the clans under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral was hardly as big as in former years, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that New Year's eve fell on Sunday this year. The "Sawbath" does not lend itself to such bacchanalian doings as are usually witnessed on this occasion. The practice of letting the New Year in with big supper parties in the West End was this year generally adopted, and at most of the leading restaurants there were large supper parties. At the Trocadee there were several of these parties, and at Prince's restaurant there was a supper followed by a dance. At the Savoy, however, the greatest company assembled to let in the New Year, and upwards of one thousand people took supper at this popular restaurant, which was specially decorated for the purpose.

The Elections.

London is making elaborate preparations for the general election, and political opinions are the only ones worth having at the present moment. The newspapers contain nothing else but political speeches, and one is already growing tired of the election, before it has even started. The political clubs will, during the contests, be the centres of excitement and activity, and elaborate arrangements for flashing the progress and results of the pollings to members are being made. They will be able to watch the progress of the fray with hardly the necessity of moving out of their armchairs. There promises to be a good deal of entertaining of the political kind, and Tom, Dick and Harry, who have always hungered for an introduction into Mayfair drawing rooms will at length be received, and with open arms, too, within these sacred precincts. As soon as the Royal party breaks up at Chatsworth, the Duchess of Devonshire will come to town and set the ball rolling. Other hostesses who will entertain largely are Mrs. Asquith, Lady Londonderry, the Countess of Aberdeen, the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Long Distance Telephone.

Truly we never know what horrors are in store for us. We are now warned that in the course of a year or two telephonic communication will be established between London and New York. There are, it seems, very good grounds for hope that the present obstacle—reducing the size of the necessary inductance coils sufficiently to permit of their being included in an ocean cable—will be overcome, and the two cities connected. Perhaps by the time this is an accomplished fact, we shall have become sufficiently reconciled to the eccentricities of the instrument to contemplate the "ringing up" of New York with equanimity. But what terrors the mere thought of such a thing conjures up at the present moment. It is bad enough when a poor wretch is only trying to get through to a subscriber a few streets away. What will it be when he vainly tries to reach across the Atlantic? The prospect is not alluring.

A New Cure for Nerves.

Let those who condemn the modern husband and wife, who in the social whirl only see each other occasionally, mark what a fashionable specialist on nerves has to say on the subject of matrimony. Young married couples resign themselves to a life of misery, because after some months of each other's society they begin to find that they are growing tired of it and are becoming most decidedly bored by the monotony of solitude a deux. They immediately rush to the conclusion that "their marriage is a mistake." We are now told the remedy lies, not in the divorce court, but in judicious separation. Therefore, when we hear of prescriptions of a voyage in the Mediterranean, or a trip to South Africa, for a case of break-down, we shall know that the prescription is not so much for the patient as for his wife. The place is selected, not because it is specially suited to the patient's condition, but simply because it is distant and will effectively separate him from an uncongenial companion for a while.

Winter Sales.

For the moment politics have lost their interest for the fair sex; and they now possess a diversion which drives everything else into the background. The magic words "Winter Sales" are responsible for this. Rightly or wrongly, most women believe that splendid articles are to be picked up for next to nothing. Reductions in price are said to be enormous, hence those struggles round the counter which can only be compared to footballers in a "scrum." Each lady having come for something which is absolutely essential to her happiness, she means to have it, if possible. In a moment you can spot the woman who is bent on "bargain hunting," there is energy in her step and determination in her eye. But amongst the many women who know what they want and mean to get it, there are others who haunt bargain counters, and flutter from department to department examining everything and able to come to no decision on the subject. Drapers have tolerated for a long time this kind of customer, but at last they have found the means of putting an end to the slow torture inflicted on their attendants by this form of mental incapacity. Need it be said that thanks are once more due to America for the introduction of the Decider, as she is called, into fashionable West End emporiums. A lady gowned to perfection and beautiful in face and figure saunters from counter to counter keeping an eye out for the hesitating customer. When she finds the dubious one, she at once manifests a predilection for the goods under consideration and says she is quite ready to have them if the lady does not want them. This at once decides the doubting customer, who, under the spur of rivalry, concludes the bargain. The plan has been found to work with marvellous results during the present sales.

The Seven Sutherland Sisters.

Dear Ladies,—Having used your hair grower and scalp cleaner I take great pleasure in recommending the same.

The benefit shows itself in the first few applications. The shampoo leaves the hair soft and glossy and the hair grower strengthens the hair and stops it falling. It also has a soothing effect upon the scalp. A lady friend of mine has used your remedies with splendid results.

You may use my testimonial and photo of my hair in advertising if you wish. Yours sincerely,

MRS. S. ALLEN,
2834 Westminster avenue.
Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 11th, 1905.

LIFE ON A LIGHTSHIP.

OUT WITH THE RELIEFS.

To seekers after the Simple Life let me recommend a short stay on a lightship. Having just completed such a course, I can testify to the simplicity of the mode of living, although inclined to the opinion that the deadly monotony would prove just a trifle too depressing for the average inquirer. Lightships are the especial care of the Elder Brethren, whose headquarters at Trinity House are known to most of us. Each vessel in commission has a complement of eleven men. These include a captain, a mate, three lamp men, three signal men, and an equal number of able seamen. The captain and the mate work turn and turn about, a month ashore and a month afloat, the fo'csle work one month ashore and two afloat, one man from each section making the change in turn. This leaves a working crew of seven, relieved, as near as possible about the middle of each month.

Armed with my credentials granted by the Elder Brothers and under the guidance of Capt. J. H. Lile, officer in charge of that section which extends from the North Goodwin to the Varne, I assisted at "reliefs" a few days since, the only item of interest in the life of a lightshipman. On the appointed day an easterly gale was blowing. From the pierhead we watched the North Goodwin as she rode the heavy seas six miles from shore, one moment high on the skyline, the next lost to view in the trough of the sea. For twenty-four hours we waited, and then, the weather moderating, we startetd. The quarterdeck of our tender was strewn with stores, chiefly casks of fresh water for the crew and barrels of paraffin for the lamps. One big tank contained oil gas compressed to 75 atmospheres; this was for the gas beacon in the neighborhood of the Goodwin Sands and Dover. Half way out we found a heavy sea still running. Could we effect the relief after all? But our captain was determined, and away went the south cone to the masthead; this meant "Send a boat off for reliefs and stores." An answering pennant visible through the glass showed our signal had been seen and understood, and as we neared her a boat came over the side.

* * * *

The North Goodwin was swinging at her anchorage in a six-knot tide as we got away astern and drew gingerly near. A hoarse shout, a coil of line whistling through the air, more shouting as a heavy rope rushed over the thwarts to the clanking of a steam winch, and then we were fast, swinging just a cable's length from the ship we had come to relieve. A second rope as thick as a man's wrist was made fast from ship to ship and trailing in the water. Along this, hand over hand, with a dexterity born of a life at sea, the little rowboat was hauled alongside us, and loading commenced. To me, a landsman, the dangerous nature of the work was appalling. One moment the tiny craft, tossed high on the crest of a wave, rose to the level of our gunwale, the next she disappeared in the whirling depths to bob up and go through the same performance a moment later. With a deftness simply marvellous, the sailors grabbed water casks weighing perhaps a hundredweight, and at the psychological moment dropped them in the boat. Barrels of paraffin nearly three times the weight followed with equal facility, rolling and banging together until I wondered the men in the boat were not crushed between them.

Presently the work ceased. The moment had arrived when I, too, must make the perilous descent if I wished to get aboard the light-vessel. Enveloped in the skipper's oilskins, and hugging my camera, I clutched the rigging out of sheer desperation, as I hung by one hand over the ship's side awaiting the next bob of the cockleshell beneath. "Jump and let go as she rises," were my instructions. And I did. By the time I had collected myself, and the camera, we were alongside the North Goodwin. Here, however, was confusion worse confounded. Difficult as it had been to get in the boat, it was a thousand times more so to get out. Up we bounded until I was on a level with the deck; then down we sank again. I had to get aboard; but how? To jump a moment too soon meant being crushed to death against the ship's side; a moment too late would be to fall in the sea. Fortunately I did neither. Somebody in the ship pulled, whilst others equally kind behind me pushed, and although I cannot claim that my step over the threshold was dignified, it was none the less safe, and I rejoiced accordingly.

* * * *

The little craft (275 tons) was a poem of neatness. No man-of-war's decks are more carefully holystoned, no brassworks more lustrous in their golden hue. Below were two beautiful steam engines; these work only in foggy periods pumping air for the siren. This curious instrument protrudes through the roof of the deck house, a huge trumpet about 12 feet long and pointing skywards. Over the bell of the instrument, and about 10 inches from the end, is fastened a flat plate, conical on the underside, the cone pointing into the instrument. This device deflects the sound that would otherwise be projected into space, and would not be heard sufficiently far away to be of use. As it is, the rancous bellow may be detected eleven miles off—where most people who hear it prefer to be. It is interesting to note that the crew get twopence an hour extra for the period the siren is in use; this the men call "noise money," a most descriptive term. The lantern was the next thing to interest me. Suspended high up on the main mast, and reached by a ladder of wire rope, it is not easy on a rough day to go aloft and get inside it. But I commenced to climb, and, hugging the ladder tightly with each roll of the ship, I at last reached the top. Never before had I realized what it meant to be "rocked in the cradle of the deep." One moment it seemed as if I, lantern and all, were about to tumble over the port bow into the sea, the next as if the same danger were imminent, only this time to starboard. All the while the lamps dangled overhead like tin cans on a windy day. But such beautiful tin cans! There were quite a number, though I felt too queer to count them, albeit I could admire the lovely silver parabola of each that at night reflects the powerful light of an Argand burner, but at that moment reflected little else than my ashen face.

Carefully, step by step, I reached the deck. Clutching everything that came my way, I progressed gingerly from end to end. The cannon that warn the mariner off the treacherous sands are on the quarter-deck; they once graced the deck of the Victory. A mile of chain, each link about five pounds in weight, holds the vessel to her anchorage by four three-ton anchors. Yet she sometimes breaks adrift. But of all the dangers there is one, and only one, the lightsman fears—that is of being run down. He may sheer away a few feet astern; other than that he is at the mercy of the seas and the ships that ride them. Frequently, at dead of night, just relieved from a toilsome watch in a heavy gale, the poor worn-out sailor is awakened with the hoarse cry from the lookout, "All hands on deck." A ship drifts perilously near. Will she strike on the quicksands or will she ram the lightship? After anxious watching, soaked to the skin and ready to plunge into the sea at a moment's notice, the danger passes, the ship steers clear of both obstacles, and the men return to their quarters, perchance to sleep.

USE
WEAVER'S SYRUP
It purifies the Blood and cures
Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The Surest Remedy is
Allen's Lung Balsam
It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.
Large Bottles $1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c.
Endorsed by all who have tried it.

Chronic Billiousness

IN ITS TRIAL FOLLOW HORRIBLE DREAMS, DESPONDENCY AND GENERAL WEAKNESS.

The proper elements needed to promote good digestion, regularity of the bowels, correct action of the kidneys and liver, must be supplied when a bilious condition of the system is once established.

Ferrozone can't help but do this. It gives the stomach perfect rest, and allows you to partake of and enjoy the variety of food that is necessary for maintaining health. One Ferrozone tablet taken after each meal will separate the nutritious portions of the food from the waste, which is carried off, thus preventing and curing constipation and its attendant evil, piles.

Being a potent blood purifier, Ferrozone cleanses the crimson flood of all bile and impurities, and as a result the complexion is restored to a rosy, healthy hue, and the dark circles under the eyes and the deathly pallor of the cheeks, go away never to return.

Taken for disorders of the stomach, commencing with biliousness, and ending with derangements of the liver and kidneys, Ferrozone achieves marvelous results. It is at the same time a tonic and stimulant.

With the use of Ferrozone appetite will be better, the blood made rich and pure, sleep will be dreamless and sound. Your muddy complexion will be cleared and beautified, your eyes will acquire a new brightness, and as your spirits rise and good health returns, you will bless the day you learned the secret of Ferrozone's power.

If you think you need Ferrozone go to the nearest drug store and procure a supply. Refuse a substitute and insist on having the genuine Ferrozone, which costs 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

WIFE BEATER PUNISHED.

Well-to-do Business Man Forced to Work on Street With Convicts.

New York, Jan. 26.—A Decatur, Ala., dispatch to the World says:

"With shackles on his ankles and with a pick in his hands, Robt. Beachman, a well-to-do business man, was forced to work on the streets at Decatur on Thursday with a gang of white and negro city convicts and with a boss standing over him.

"Before Mayor Henry Skeggs in the police court Mrs. Beachinan testified that Beachman had knocked her down and threatened to kill her. Under the Alabama law a husband who assaults his wife is forced to work in a coal mine or on city streets. Beachman was fined $25 and costs and sentenced to thirty days on the streets for cursing in the presence of his wife, and was fined $50 and costs and sentenced to 30 days on the streets for assaulting her. Beachman tried an unsuccessful appeal to the circuit court by filing a bond.

"Beachman, who is 50 years old, came to Decatur about 1890 from Rochester, where he and his wife had lived for years. He owns valuable business and residential property in Decatur, most of which is in his wife's name. Beachman spent last night as a city convict in a cell of the city police station."

PROTEST AGAINST CHANGE.

Ann Harbor, Mich., Jan. 26.—University hall, the capacity of which is 3,500 people, was unable to accommodate all the students, alumni and citizens who sought to attend last night's mass meeting called to protest against the adoption by the University of Michigan of the recommendations made at the recent Chicago conference on football.

SPANISH TITLES.

Spain has 600,000 tifled persons. That is to say, about one in every thirty-eight inhabitants. But such titles are held as less than nothing by the original peerage of the country. These are known as the Grandees, and form an aristocracy entirely of birth, some of them—like our old landed gentry—having no handles at all to their names, and yet entirely refusing to mix with even Dukes of new creation. To become a Spanish baron £400 is sufficient. A viscounty costs double that amount, while to be made a count a payment of £1,200 is necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company Does a Big Business--What Leading British Columbians Say Regarding Its Management and Methods--It is Conservatively But Enterprisingly Conducted.

Also an Interview With Its President, Mr. Thomas T. Langlois—He Has an Improved system of Money Loaning That possesses Many Interesting Features.

"What is your leading financial institution?" I asked a prominent citizen of Victoria.

"The British Columbia Permanent Loan & Savings Company. It operates all over the Western and Eastern sections of the Dominion. It is conducted by some of our best citizens, including the premier of the province, who is one of its trustees."

The question was dictated by the desire to learn all possible of British Columbia—my mission to the coast.

This impression of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company was confirmed in Vancouver, where its home offices are.

Leading people whom I met said it was run on the most conservative basis, yet with enterprise that carried its operations into wider fields each year.

They said of Mr. Thomas T. Langlois, its president and manager, that he stands very high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and has an expert knowledge of successful loan operations, having studied the question in many of the leading cities of the continent; and that he had devised improvements in method that enabled the British Columbia Company to offer advantages over all other systems—advantages both on security to investors and on methods of dealing with borrowers.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LANGLOIS.

I called on Mr. Langlois and asked him many questions:

Additionally to his position as founder and president of the B. C. Permanent Loan, he is president of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Dominion Trust Company, Limited.

In interviewing these men who conduct financial institutions there are certain questions, the answers to which quickly determine whether they are conducting their institutions safely and yet progressively.

One learns what these questions are by studying the fundamental principles of sound finance—the principles which govern the success of the Canadian banking system.

I have spent much time investigating financial methods.

I have interviewed several directors of prominent Canadian banks and they state that there is an active demand for money in the west in order to develop its resources, and they endorse the soundness of the financial policy which places eastern money in the west for safe use.

Their analysis of western opportunities is interesting in this connection, for it establishes the reason why the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company is successful.

The west is nautrally a borrower. New countries must be.

In the east the rate of interest is low, because the supply of money is greater than the demand for loans.

In the west the need for money gives a higher rate of interest. Interest is the measure of money's earning capacity. Everything west is on a higher scale, wages, rents, prices. A shoe that sells for $3.50 in Montreal brings $5 in British Columbia.

The first question I asked Mr. Langlois was:

"On what class of property do you loan?"

"Homesteads almost exclusively."

"Why?"

"A man will keep up his payments on his home even if he has to let everything else go."

"A house and lot carefully selected always has earning power. If a man fails to keep up his payments we can readily rent his place."

"What method do you have of making selections?"

SELECTIONS ARE CAREFULLY MADE.

"We always have a wide range of choice in selections.

"We loan only in certain localities. We select towns and cities that have established their success permanently. We do not loan in new towns until their success and permanency are assured."

"How many do you loan in?"

"We have a list of about forty."

'How much do you loan in a place?"

"Much less than we have the opportunity to loan. We are always in receipt of requests for loans far beyond our loaning limit, and we select the best of these."

THE COMPANY HAS EXPERT VALUATORS.

"How do you make your choice among properties offered by borrowers?"

"We have agents who get all the facts—expert valuators who report to our board of directors, on whose judgment the loan is made or rejected. However, we do not loan on unimproved property, no matter how valuable it is. We demand that property have a satisfactory earning power."

"What percentage of the value of a piece of property do you loan?"

"Not over 60 per cent. Usually not over 50."

"What is the average?"

"Forty-five per cent."

"Based on market value?"

"Yes."

"How often do you find it necessary to foreclose?"

"Very rarely."

"And in the event of a foreclosure does property sell at a loss?"

"Very rarely. Our loans are made too carefully."

ESTABLISHED EIGHT YEARS—$1,500,000.00.

"How long have you been established?"

"About eight years."

"How much business have you done?"

"We have close to a million and a half dollars out on mortgage."

"Always first mortgages?"

"Yes."

"You pay the investor over five per cent.; how can you do that and not charge the borrower too much interest?"

RUNNING EXPENSES ARE ECONOMICAL.

"Interest rates are fully one per cent. higher here than east. Then we have a system of loaning that is attractive to borrowers."

"Why so?"

"It gives the borrower the chance to pay up as fast as he chooses. He can pay in full any time he wishes to.

"Most companies tie him up to an agreement that compels him to carry the loan to the end of a given time.

"Our system gives us full employment for our money at good profit, but not exorbitant interest rates. The margin between what we earn with money and what we pay for money is what we run on. We have a system which enables us to conduct the affairs of this company with about half the staff, half the outlay usually entailed in conducting so large a business. That is due to organization that cuts down outlay to the utmost, but increases efficiency and accuracy to the highest degree."

WHEN A MAN BORROWS TO BUILD.

"Do you loan money to people who borrow to build?"

"Yes. We advance money as the building progresses. Keeping back a portion of his money, we are in a position to go ahead and finish the house ourselves if necessary."

VARIOUS KINDS OF INVESTMENTS OFFERED.

"You offer several kinds of investments?"

"Yes. The monthly instalment stock runs for a term of seven years, but can be withdrawn at any time after three years with interest as agreed. If he buys class 'B' full paid stock he gets six per cent. on the investment, interest paid half yearly."

"Do you sell debentures?"

"Yes. Our debentures are sold at par and bear interest at five per cent."

"What security have the shareholders?"

"The funds of the company are loaned on first mortgages, as stated above and the safety of every dollar invested is assured."

"Do your directors invest the funds of the company in stocks?"

"No. The only stock owned by the company is a two-fifths interest in the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company. This investment is in accordance with the laws of British Columbia and was authorized by an unanimous vote of the shareholders at one of the annual meetings."

"Have you made provisions for emergencies?"

"Yes. We have $1,500,000 loaned on first mortgages, secured by improved real estate. These mortgages are of such choice quality that we could, by first securing authority from the shareholders, borrow at least $1,000,000. One-fifth of this amount would meet all possible emergencies."

"Have you any liabilities to the public?"

"Yes. Against assets of about $1,700,000 we only have liabilities to the public of about $310,000. There is no bank in Canada which can show such a large percentage of assets to liabilities."

"I suppose your books are open to all investors?"

"Anyone of average business or financial knowledge is welcome to look into our affairs any time and see for himself what we are doing."

In order to see how the company stands in Vancouver, I called on several leading banking and business men.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A LOCAL BANK MANAGER.

"I consider the gentlemen who conduct the B. C. Permanent Loan Company to be honorable business men entitled to the fullest confidence," said one of Vancouver's leading bank managers. "I have noticed them build up that institution from the beginning and they have followed sound methods. It is not to be classed in any way with the building loan companies of the States. Its methods are sound finance.

"We have here a most prosperous country. Our annual income derived from forests, farms, fisheries, mines and factories averages $290 per capita for British Columbia, while the average of the whole of Canada is only $185.50. We have a record year in lumbering and mining."

PRESIDENT ERSKINE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

"They are honest men, they are conservative men," is the verdict of A. B. Erskine, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, when asked to summarize the gentlemen who conduct the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Co.

"I know them personally. I know them as business men. Like the company's president, Mr. Thos. T. Langlois, they are honest, clean men." He named several directors by name, and spoke in each case of conspicuous good standing in the community.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE HENDERSON.

"What do you wish me to say?" asked Judge Henderson.

"As to what you know of the company and the men who run it."

"It is a success. It has prospered by good methods. It is conservatively managed. Mr. Langlois is one of the most careful and honorable men. He has conducted the affairs of the Permanent Loan Company with both enterprise and economy. He is a man who is conscientious in all his dealings, and I know he would not lend a dollar of the company's money without ample security.

"He has the confidence of all who know him."

REV. S. F. HUESTIS VISITS VANCOUVER.

"I have known Mr. Langlois for years," said Rev. S. F. Huestis, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"From what I know of Mr. Langlois personally, and from what I know of the company and its management, I am convinced that it is a safe place to invest money. I would recommend it without hesitation. Wherever I have inquired I have heard a good report of it. Three years ago at our general conference I made special enquiries, and as one minister expressed it, found that they were all 'white men.'"

"Do you consider the West a good section for solid achievement in land values?"

"Yes. I have been travelling extensively in the West. At Edmonton, for instance, the Canadian Northern is coming into the city immediately and the C. P. R. is planning to bridge the river in the near future. Think of this place, Vancouver, growing up in nineteen years."

"Is the B. C. Permanent Loan doing business successfully in your country?"

"Yes."

AN INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

"The men who conduct the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company are well known to me," said James A. Thompson, president of the Thompson Stationery Co., one of the largest concerns in its line in the West. "I like their way of doing business. They are prompt both in their payments and their collections.

"I have some stock in the company and I note the way they make their collections. Their collectors always come after the money promptly. They have good men in their employ.

"The company's president, Mr. Langlois, is a very capable manager. He is square and honorable in every way. You can always rely on what he says."

"THEY ARE ALL GOOD MEN."

Mr. E. W. Leeson, of Baker, Leeson & Co., wholesale grocers, of Vancouver, was enthusiastic about British Columbia and the success of its best enterprises, among which ranked the B. C. Permanent Loan Company.

"They are all good and honorable people," he said. "They have certainly had great success. There are no little apples at the bottom of their business barrel. There is nothing small about them. If there is anything coming to them they want it; anything going they give it. They have the confidence of the people. They have just the thing to make money, especially for wage earners. It is one of the best propositions I know of."

MR. CLUBB, OF CLUBB & STEWART.

"I know the men who run the B. C. Permanent Loan Company well, said Mr. Clubb, of Clubb & Stewart, leading clothiers. They are good people. They stand well in the community. Mr. Langlois is one of our most estimable citizens."

INVESTIGATOR.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

A LONG SILENCE BROKEN.

The international Sunday school lesson for January 28th is, "The Baptism of Jesus," Mark i., 1-11. The Golden Text is, "Prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only," 1 Sam. vii., 3.

By William T. Ellis.

Most of the biographies, like that of Carl Schurz, which is now running in one of the magazines, give large space to the preparation period of a life. Boyhood is esteemed worthy of several chapters. So is the early environment. Likewise the school days and the varied influences that led up to the public career. Not so in the greatest Biography of them all. There is a brief vision of the Babe, then a fleeting glimpse of the twelve-year-old Boy—and then eighteen unrecorded years.

That long, character-fraught silence, when the Boy grew to manhood in Nazareth and acquired knowledge of many other things besides the carpenter's trade, was abruptly and dramatically broken. This lesson tells the story.

A Sensational Preacher.

Two great characters were in preparation for their life work at this time, and they were cousins. The first, in point of age, for he was six months older than Jesus, was John, the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, whose birth had been attended by signs and wonders. He had been trained in solitude. The most picturesque character in the New Testament, he was the wilderness man, the successor to Elijah, and the last of the old dispensation prophets. Jesus got His equipment by close association with men; John walked apart from men. Jesus came eating and drinking; John was a hairy ascetic, with none of the gloss of civilization about him. Amid the desolations of the desert he had communed with God and received his message.

Suddenly he burst forth as a fearless, flaming preacher of repentance and righteousness. Even ears dulled by the sound of much preaching hearkened to his vital note. He was a voice in a world full of echoes. Imitations abounded; he was an original. Then, as now, the secret of big or little congregations is ultimately with the message and the man. Every empty church needs but a John the Baptist to fill it.

He was a sensational preacher, was John. He talked for the times. His words had to do with present things. Every class was touched on its tenderest spots by this knife-tongued evangelist. The man who tries to bring practical righteousness to pass is bound to be called a sensationalist, yet all the while the preaching and teaching to be condemned is that which does not awaken any sensations.

A Great Herald of a Greater.

John called himself a herald. He was merely a preparer. He blazed the way for One Who Was to Come. Some saw him as the divinely-promised forerunner, the messenger who should go before the face of the Messiah.

His business was to cry aloud for straight paths. The Lord cannot walk a crooked way; every man who expects to keep company with Christ must straighten out the devious turnings and twistings of his life. In John's view, repentance, restitution, righteousness were closely associated with regeneration. He temporized not a moment with the powerful grafters who wanted to keep their ecclesiastical relations correct. In plain speech that often was scorching he characterized the sins of his time that society had long condoned. And the John the Baptist note is being heard afresh in this day, to the purging of the churches and the consternation of the wicked.

With all his popularity and power, John knew himself to be only a subordinate; he was a second-place, but not a second-rate man. He was an evangelist who never became puffed up with a sense of his own importance. There was no strutting or posing or vanity, such as made offensive the conduct of John Alexander Dowie, who recently claimed to be John the Baptist come again. The heart of John's message was "He must increase, I must decrease."

A Man as a Fingerboard.

This uncouth, rough-spoken, hairy child of the wilderness, with his cloak of camel's hair and his diet of locusts and wild honey, was really a great man, even judged by contemporary standards alone. Greatness is not dependent upon outward appearance or circumstances. Beecher might wear his hair over his shoulders, but wearing their hair long never made his score of imitators great.

John's greatness lay in doing well his own work. Happy is he who knows himself. To understand one's real place and work in life, though it be but a minor place, and to be conscious of one's limitations, is really a truer success than to be maintaining a station for which one is not fitted. John was not the Christ; he knew he was not, and he would not let flatterers cajole him into taking a place which was not his. To be a finger-board was John's mission. He had only one ambition—to point men to "The Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." This was his work and he desired no other. He sincerely felt himself to be unworthy to unloose the sandals of the Coming One. His humility was not a pose; he was not even conscious of it, for as a shrewd man once said, "You can't be humble and know it."

The Stooping of the Mighty.

A pupil may be greater than his teacher, and yet be taught of him. John was merely the announcer of the Messiah, yet to him, in spite of his own reluctance, it was given to baptize the Sinless One. It came to pass on a day as John stood by the bank of the Jordan preaching his old, old message of repentance, which set men's hearts to quaking and turned them into ways of right living, that among the gathering throng was One whose appearance suddenly broke the thread of the preacher's sermon. He had been telling of the Coming One, whose baptism would be no mere symbolism, but with the Holy Spirit. Then, as he caught sight of Jesus on the river bank, whither the latter had come from His home in Nazareth, he startled all his hearers by crying: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

Then came to pass a marvel. Jesus, John's superior and master, insisted on being baptized also. Why? He needed not this cleansing sign of the sinful. No, but He coveted kinship with the sinner. His purpose was to identify Himself with His fellow men. He took upon Himself all obligations that would serve as ties of brotherhood, and would show His complete oneness with mankind. "It became Him," Dr. A. E. Dunning aptly translates the Scripture, "to do all right things." In the fullest possible degree, He wanted to put Himself under the law. He stopped with the sinner that He might conquer sin. The footprints of Jesus may be found in all the common way that humanity walks.

When the Heavens Opened.

The event was one of extraordinary significance. It marked the beginning of the public ministry of Jesus. All of His own thirty years of living and of John's preaching culminated in this moment. If ever a demonstration was warranted this was the occasion. We hold a great celebration every time a new ship is launched; here was the entrance into the sea of His public work of the long-expected, completely-prepared life of the Son of Mary.

Rare and marvellous was the observance of that great hour. The eternal realms could not keep silent, any more than they could when the Babe was born at Bethlehem. So as Jesus came up out of the water the heavens were rent asunder. In the form of a dove the Holy Spirit descended upon Him—divine reality of which the baptism with water had been but a type. And surely Jesus, no less than every other servant of the Father, needed the supernatural enabling of the mighty, incomprehensible, but near and realized Spirit of God.

Furthermore, God gave attestation to the character of the baptized One—His divine credentials, as it were. Out of the heavens came the voice, "Thou art My beloved Son, in Thee I am well pleased." With the approval of the Father and the help of the Spirit, the Son thus entered upon the three years of service that was to effect the redemption of the race.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY TOPICS

THE CITY PROBLEM.

Terse comments upon the uniform prayer meeting topic of the Young People's Societies—Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League, etc.—for January 28th, "Home Missions in Our Cities," Luke xix., 41-48.

By William T. Ellis.

In the extraordinary waking up of religious forces which is now being witnessed throughout the world, the attention that is being paid to the cities is of first importance. The churches appear to realize that they have only been playing at the city problem. In its bigness and far-reaching consequences they are only now beginning to grasp it. There is no graver question confronting twentieth century Christianity than this one of how to effect the rescue of the city from the forces of evil which have their strongholds therein.

* * *

To save the city is to save the state.

* * *

As the New Jerusalem, the home of light, purity, life and peace, is represented as a city, so contrariwise, the city of to-day is commonly recognized as Satan's stronghold. All the agencies of evil—from the daring criminal whose hands are stained with blood down through the gradations of vice to the merely idle corrupt—have their headquarters in the city. It is there that we find the hotbeds of intemperance, impurity and corruption. All the powers that prey upon poor, weak humanity are centralized in the city. There at its worst is to be seen the debauchery of man. The extravagance, idleness and lavish display of the rich find in the city their sharpest contrast with the poverty, suffering and abject want of the poor. In a word, all the problems of twentieth century life are focused in the city. It is the strategic point of our civilization.

* * *

The country for training, the city for service.

* * *

The modern city spells opportunity. While harder to move than most men know, yet it can be moved, and a good man of strong character and noble impulses may make his life count for more at one of the great urban centres than anywhere else. He who impresses himself upon a city serves his time tremendously. Not only does he sway the mighty mass that makes up the city itself, but he also moves all the surrounding country. He chooses a hard mission field, but a high and holy one, who gives his life to the unreserved service of God in a big city.

* * *

A city is the best place for making money; but it is also the place pre-eminent for making men.

* * *

City missions are often loked upon as merely rescue stations in the slums. That is a difficult and noble part of city mission work, and we cannot too highly honor the men and women who give their lives to it. But the enterprise is vastly greater. Within the scope of modern city missions, as the awakened church now understands the subject, come religious ministry for all foreign-speaking people, the sustaining of gospel services in the downtown sections with their altered population, the planting of churches at strategic points as the city expands, and ministry to the wayfarer, to the sick, to the destitute and to all outside the reach of regular church services. The task is a big one. It calls for Christian statesmanship. It demands assiduous devotion to practical effort. It needs the consecration of business ability and common sense. But the reward is great in the knowledge that the kingdom of the Redeemer is being extended among the masses of men over whom His loving heart still yearns.

* * *

The hope of the twentieth century city is the men and women who apply to its problems the principles of Jesus Christ.

* * *

A college settlement may be as truly a city mission as the rescue station in the heart of the slums. The same is true of the children's playground, the kindergarten, the boys' gymnasium and the fresh air excursion. No other form of Christian work offers greater opportunity for diversified effort than city missions.

* * *

Who ever is living a consistent Christian life in a great city is a city missionary.

NEWS AND NOTES

The ninetieth anniversary of the American Bible Society falls on February 25th, and the 50,000 Protestant ministers in the United States have been asked to observe that day as "Bible Sunday."

* * *

The former secretary of state of the Vatican, Cardinal Rampolla, has completely retired from active participation in the political affairs of the Roman Catholic church, and is now devoting himself to the study of history and archaeology.

* * *

"The Interior," of Chicago, points out as significant the action of a justice of the peace in Evanston, Ill., who has thrown up his commission for the reason that "there are too many church members in that town to make the office profitable."

* * *

There is increasing agitation among the Roman Catholics of Italy of the proposal to form a distinctively Catholic party to control the Italian parliament. The Pope is to be asked to permit Catholics to vote and hold office under the government.

* * *

It is reported that France's example in separating church and state will be imitated by other European countries. The Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, has long been paying an annual subsidy of forty thousand dollars to the churches. It is now proposed to abolish this.

* * *

The latest Roman Catholic Directory gives the total Catholic population of the United States at 12,651,944, an increase of 189,151 over last year. The dioceses of New York and Chicago are each rated as having 1,200,000 Catholic inhabitants. There are 14,484 priests in the country.

* * *

An unusual evangelistic work is that recently undertaken by the Presbyterians of Chicago, who held a series of meetings for ten days in the industrial establishments of the city. Meetings were held with the working men at the noon hour. Rev. Charles Stelzle had charge of the campaign.

* * *

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor movement will be celebrated February 2nd. The membership is now reported as 3,500,000 persons, enrolled in 76,000 societies in all parts of the world. The World's Christian Endeavor convention will be held in Geneva next July.

* * *

Early next autumn the most famous English evangelist, Gipsy Smith, who is a real gipsy, will come to this country to work under the auspices of the Congregational National Council. Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson, who is now in this country, and who has been under the direction of the council, is doing independent work. He has purchased a home at Taunton, Mass., and will live here permanently.

* * *

A gathering whose importance is out of all relation to its size, will be held in Nashville for the two closing days of February, preceding the Student Volunteer convention. This is the conference of the officials of the foreign missionary boards of the continent. All denominations are invited to this meeting, and its deliberations have far-reaching influence upon Protestant mission work in all parts of the globe. One of the subjects to be discussed at the coming meeting is the advisability of having one Protestant church for all Korea.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Years come to us in days, and the day's burden is always bearable.—Garret.

* * *

Courage consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in meeting it with the eyes open.—Richter.

* * *

I slept and dreamed that life was beauty, I woke, and found that life was duty.
—E. S. Hooper.

* * *

You may choose to play your part well or badly, but you do not choose your part.—Epictetus.

* * *

The man who insists upon seeing with perfect clearness before he decides, never decides.—Amiel.

* * *

Oh, the little birds sang east, and the little birds sang west,
And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around our incompleteness—
Round our restlessness, His Rest!
—Mrs. Browning.

By all the ways by which a man would seek the love of any other being whom he honors and reveres, he should seek to know God, to come near to Him and to love Him.—Anon.

CONGO PROFITS.

The net profits of the Kasai Trust, of the Congo Free State, on its rubber and ivory operations last year amounted to more than five times its capital—namely, £218,500, of which £160,800 was distributed in dividends, each holder of a £10 share obtaining a dividend of £40. The profits of the government in this trading corporation amounted last year, therefore, to £80,400.

Children's Column

UPSIDE DOWN.

"Go away, you ugly thing," said Red Riding Hood, crossly.

The wolf, who was trying to have a nap, did not move; so Red Riding Hood hit him upon the nose with her basket.

The wolf trotted away, howling dismally, and sat under a tree some distance away, rubbing his nose.

A girl who was passing stopped to ask what was the matter.

"It is Red Riding Hood," he said. "She gives me no peace; she pulls my tail; she hits me on the nose. I believe I have a bruise there now."

"It is too bad," replied the girl, kindly. "Poor wolf! I am sure you harm no one. You trot about for Red Riding Hood, and carry her basket, and she only treats you unkindly."

A sad tear trickled down the wolf's nose.

"I should not mind if so many untrue stories were not told about me. People say that I wanted to eat Red Riding Hood. Did you ever hear of such a thing? Even worse, they pretend that I did eat up her grandmother."

"Dear wolf, how ridiculous! We know how you carried Red Riding Hood's basket through the wood, and how you ran on and knocked at the door while she played in the woods."

"Yes! They forget to say what really happened. The old grandmother was out in the garden, not in bed as they pretend. She came in, and, seeing that some fish had been taken from the table, she beat me most cruelly, and shut me in the cellar until Red Riding Hood came.

"Fortunately, Red Riding Hood had met Puss carrying the fish, and so I was set free. How my poor sides did ache! How unkindly they laughed!"

The girl sighed.

"It is a sad story. Who is this coming?"

It was a pretty, fair-haired boy, sobbing bitterly.

"It is the Piper's son. Here, little Tom, why are you crying?"

The boy came to them wiping his eyes.

"Everyone is calling after me that I stole a pig and ran away," he said.

"Poor boy," said the wolf kindly. "You are another ill-used creature."

"It was not I," said Tom. "It was Jack Horner. He stole it for fun and hid it in a barn. We had roast pork for dinner the next day, and so they said I had stolen it. Jack Horner pretended that he had been sitting in a corner eating a pie, but he was hiding the pig all the time."

"Have they found that pig yet?" asked the wolf, smacking his lips.

"Oh, yes."

The wolf looked disappointed. He was feeling hungry.

"I heard that Bo Peep had lost her sheep," he said. "I think I shall go and help her find them."

"That cannot be true, for I met her just now driving her flock most carefully."

The wolf shook his head.

"Someone should tell people that these stories are untrue. They are upside-down—all upside-down." So saying he put his nose between his paws and went to sleep.

JOKES AND JINGLES

Wright—"You say he wrote jokes to keep the wolf from the door?" Penman—"Yes, but I guess the wolf didn't recognize them as jokes."—Yonkers Statesman.

Gipsy Fortuneteller (seriously)—"Let me warn you. Somebody's going to cross your path." Motorist—"Don't you think you'd better warn the other chap?"—Punch.

Terrence—"Kitty, will ye grant me wan requist befoore we part in anger forever? Mate me this toime Friday noight?" Kitty—"Yis, Terrence, I will."—Puck.

He (after the proposal)—"You are the only girl I ever loved." She—"Good! With your innocence and my experience we'll get along all right."—Chicago Daily News.

Janitor—"We don't allow children, mum." Lady—"Why, of such is the kingdom of heaven." Janitor—"Yes'm. Yer see, even de Bible admits dey wuzn't intended fer flats."—Judge.

Little Clarance, who is the son of a railroad man, saw a dachshund for the first time the other day, and remarked: "I don't see how that dog can go round in a circle very long without having a rear-end collision."—Life.

Visitor—"My poor man, what was the cause of your downfall?" Convict—"Spring housecleanin', boss." Visitor—"What do you mean?" Convict—"De folks in de last house I robbed had de stair carpet up, an' dey heard me on de steps."—Cleveland Leader.

GEN. HAMILTON'S JAPANESE.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in his book on the Russo-Japanese war, relates an amusing incident in connection with his stay at Tokio, where he was enchanted by the smiles of the "geishas." He met a lady called Hon. Miss Sparrow, and asked an interpreter to say to her that he would like to carry her off in a beautiful golden cage. The compliment did not please the lady. She sulked, and soon went away. Sir Ian took some pains to find out why, and he eventually discovered that his speech had been translated thus: "As you are a sparrow, I wish you would shut yourself up in a box"!—Westminster Gazette.

De Tanque—"I never saw Guzzler in such a condition as he was in last night. I was positively shocked." O'Soaque—"Why, he was perfectly sober." De Tanque—"I know. That's what gave me the shock."—Philadelphia Record.

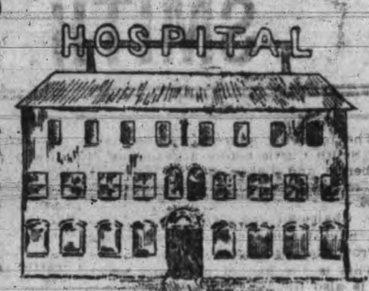
Mrs. Newgraft—"Yes, Henry, they call this place Palm Beach." Mr. Newgraft—"Very appropriate, Maria. Everybody you meet holds out his palm."—Chicago Daily News.

Comic Man (to unappreciated tenor, whose song has just been received in stony silence)—"I say, you're not going to sing an encore, are you?" Unappreciated tenor (firmly)—"Yes, I am. Serve them right!"—Punch.

"Which do you think we had better make," said one Russian official, "threats or promises?" "Whichever you choose," answered the other. "The people are paying just as much attention to one as to the other."—Washington Star.

"Something must be done to curb the arrogance of the men who own the railways." "Oh, I dunno," rejoined Farmer Corntossel; "I once met a man that owned a whole lot o' railroad stock. Compared to some ticket agents an' conductors, he was downright affable."—Washington Star.

WHICH ROAD?



It is for you to decide. You are the person concerned. You have a free choice in the matter. You cannot afford to neglect this all-important question.

You know that just as surely as you linger on the road of carelessness and neglect so surely will you have to take the road to the Hospital.

Once there you know the weeks of suffering you will have to undergo and the money you or your friends will have to pay. On the other hand we know that just as surely as you take PSYCHINE so surely will you be on the road to health.

Do not, therefore, neglect your Cold, Cough, Chill, Weakness, Pains in Limbs, Night-sweats, Lassitude, etc., for just as surely as you do it will lead to Pneumonia, Pleurisy, LaGrippe, Consumption, Bronchitis, etc., etc.

PSYCHINE (pronounced si-keen)

The Greatest of Tonics — Seek Safety in PSYCHINE

To HEALTH From SICKNESS — To HOSPITAL From NEGLECT

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It's now three years since I used OXOMULSION and PSYCHINE, and my health has been the best ever since. I had la grippe three years ago, and it left me in bad shape. My doctor told me it was a case of laryngitis, and a cure was impossible. PSYCHINE did wonders for me, and my voice is in good shape now.

THOS. P. McDONALD, Tottenham, Ont.

Is sold by all druggists and is a safe cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles.

PERFECT fit is necessary to long wear in rubbers.

Shoe shapes are followed carefully in "Canadian" Rubbers—there is a perfect fit for every shoe made.

This insures comfort as well as long wear.

Insist that your dealer gives you the correct shape and see that it bears "the mark of quality."

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407

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

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References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
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Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College.
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.
Consultation or correspondence invited.

Wanted to Loan

$15,000.00

On business property, also sums ranging from $500.00 and upwards.

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Painless Dentistry

Dentistry in all its branches as fine as can be done in the world, and absolutely free from the SLIGHTEST PAIN. Extracting, filling, fitting of crowns and bridges without pain or discomfort.

Examine work done at the West Dental Parlors and compare with any you have ever seen and then judge for yourself.

Painless, Artistic and Reliable

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Consultation and your teeth cleaned free.
Full set, $7.50; silver fillings, $1.00 up; gold fillings, $2.00 up; gold crowns, $5.00 up; in fact, all operations as reasonable as our watchwords can make them.
Remember the address:

The West Dental Parlors

THE IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,
Corner Yates and Government Streets
(Entrance on Yates St.)
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; evenings, from 7 to 8.30.

Tenders for Supplies

Up to 4 p. m. on Monday, the 29th inst., separate tenders will be received for the various items of supplies for the current year in list following, viz:

1. GROCERIES.
2. BUTCHERS' MEAT.
3. MILK.
4. BREAD.
5. DRUGS AND MEDICINES, ETC.
6. FORAGE.
7. LUMBER.
8. NAILS.
9. CASTINGS AND SIDEWALK DOORS, ETC.
10. BRICKS.
11. CORDWOOD.
12. TEAMING OF COAL FOR NORTH DAIRY AND YATES STREET.
13. HYDRANTS.
14. SYPHONS.

All tenders must be addressed to the undersigned, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Supplies."

Specifications can be seen, and forms of tender and other information had, at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.
City Hall,
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 23rd, 1906.

Pork Pies & Chicken Pies

Cooked Meats, English Sausages, Mincemeat and Brawn.

A. W. Simmons' new Store

25 Government St., Opposite P. O.

For Sale

4 Good Oxen, used for logging.

Moore & Whittington Lumber Co.
Pleasant street. 'Phone B1198.

SMITH CURTIS ON PROVINCIAL GRAFT

The following address was delivered by Smith Curtis before a gathering of Liberals and Labor men at Ymir, B. C., on the evening of the 9th January, 1906:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I have labelled my address to-night "Provincial Graft and Policy."

This is the age of grab and graft. It is also the time of graft exposure, awakened public conscience, indignation, retribution. The time when the almighty dollar is everything and truth and honor of little account is passing and the time may come when the holder of dirty, tainted dollars will be shunned by decent people as though he wore a felon's stripes.

Graft is political. The remedy is finally with the voter. His political action must be honest, courageous, letting no partisan or other consideration suppress his voice or vote on behalf of right. There is no other way to political salvation. Though the way is narrow it is straight. Truth, courageous honesty, equity, light the way. The representative will be no better than the electors, he is often somewhat worse, but never so when he has flagrantly broken his trust and is re-elected. Even the grafters and their numerous news organs pay at least this tribute to virtue: they roundly denounce the graft of others. They flay the N. Y. insurance frauds; they applaud Governor Folk for routing the boodlers of Missouri. But what about the grafts obtaining in British Columbia, under the noses of the graft organs? Do you hear even a whisper of these, let alone the reiteration and reiteration of the facts that are requisite to bring redress and punishment?

The Hon. Richard McBride, Provincial Premier, has long been a valued friend of mine, but friendship shall not stifle the voice of duty.

GRAFTS.

Graft is greedy dishonesty, robbing the masses and the poorer people. The provincial government has shown that it is ready to sacrifice the pioneer, the prospector, the grubstaker, who take big odds, and without whom the province, new, rugged, wild, vast, cannot be developed. The prizes as most of us now regretfully know are few and far between. When some one—old-timer or tenderfoot—strikes it rich, let him have his find, but the government says, No, despoil him for some corporation, made up of mostly foreign shareholders, too.

GRAFT NO. 1.

Take the Kaien Island case. Holders of South African war scrip two years ago located it on Kaien Island. Some option their locations to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is a probable terminus for the railway. Then the government gets busy. It refuses the locations, saying that a reserve put some years ago covers the island. Some locators demur, ask for a flat that the courts may decide the point and are refused it by the government. If there was positively a reserve, why refuse? There could be no loss and the claim of the locators that they have been defrauded would not be heard. If doubt existed then it were only common honesty to let the courts resolve it; otherwise the government may be robbing these locators of valuable property, made theirs by the laws of the land. Was there a reserve? Reading the notice claimed to make the reserve I would say emphatically no. The actions of the government show the falsity of its claim. A few months after the locations were made the government puts a reserve on the island. Would it do that if there were already a reserve on it? Then the government has by an official document declared there was no reserve on the island, and this official document makes it possible to test the so-called reserve in the courts without the formality of a flat. It has issued a Crown grant to a mineral claim on Kaien Island located since the first reserve, and has not excepted from the Crown grant the surface rights as it would be bound to do were there a reserve as it claims. Its own act proves its claim to be a downright falsehood. Clearly the province is thus made liable for enormous damages if this land really becomes the terminal city of the railway. Justice by a dishonest government may be deferred, but as in the case of the Nanaimo settlers robbed of their rights by a grafting railway scheme after 20 years' delay redress is given. The government authorized to maintain the law boldly defies it, and brings it into ill-repute with the masses. Two grand principles of Magna Charta, the bulwark of English liberty, have been trampled upon. 'We will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right.' 'No free man shall be disseized of his land.' So runs the Great Charter, but it is a dead letter to the McBride government. With the refusal of the locations a sinister thing happens. Secret negotiations for the land begin with the railway. A secret order-in-council on the 4th of May, 1904, is passed—I say secret order, because more than a year after it was being carried around in the pocket of a minister, and has not even yet seen the light of day. Is that pocket the proper depository of important documents of state? If the deal was clean and right why this secrecy? With very questionable authority under the Land Act on the 10th March last while the legislators sat a Crown grant was secretly issued to the railway for 10,000 acres of land on this island and adjacent mainland for the paltry consideration of $10,000. If this is the best available site for terminus then had the locations been allowed the options on them would have been taken up at a substantial price. Why should not the government get as good a price? Who gets the benefit of the difference in price? The government says it gets one-fourth of the town lots. It could not prevent this; the Land Act exacts it, and it would have got the same had it allowed the locations. But the Crown grant also makes a free gift of the foreshore above and below high-water mark—a frontage of 25 miles or so, embracing extensive tide-flats and probably amounting to thousands of acres. The government can call for one-fourth of the water lots back. What does the railway want 20 miles of frontage for? For monopoly and the tide flats. With the Attorney-General trying to get loose a little of the frontage cinch of the C. P. R. in Vancouver the government gives a bigger cinch to the G. T. P. Knowing that the tide-flats of Seattle are now worth millions of dollars, the government makes a straight present of flats that in a few years may be equally valuable. Are you satisfied with this as business, or do you think this a collossal graft?"

GRAFT NO. 2.

The C. P. R. is the star grafter in this province. Its power in the lands department in the time of the Dunsmuir government became a nasty scandal. It has got a new grip and appears to be even more powerful to-day; and equally to the disadvantage of the hardy prospector and pioneer as in the case already cited.

In 1899, in defiance of the subsidy act of 1890, in aid of the B. C. Southern railway (really C. P. R. now known as the Crow's Nest branch) the government granted lot 4589, embracing five hundred thousand acres of land to the railway. The said act said the "lands to be granted shall be surveyed at the expense of the company." "To be granted," mark you, not after being granted. The land act required lands surveyed preceding crown grant, for how otherwise could they be described or how would any one know what lands were open to location? There are other considerations that indicate that this grant is wholly invalid. This land adjoins on the west the block in the very southeast corner of the province that the C. P. R. tried in defiance of the law to filch away from the province, getting, even graft therefore that the legislature cancelled three years ago and is now covered with hundreds of coal and oil locations. Locators were informed by a C. P. R. official on the ground where the east line of that lot 4589 was located. The prospectors made locations to the east accordingly. They discovered big coal croppings, and foolishly informed the official of the fact. What happens? After a time the C. P. R. coolly claims that block 4589 is to be moved two miles east so as to gobble up the locations referred to and dozens of others. The locators referred to had asked the government where the C. P. R. land was and had got a copy of the crown grant with map attached. The description in the grant starts from a point not known even yet, and then declared the land to be "more particularly indicated on the sketch plan hereto annexed and colored red." Why does it say "more particularly indicated?" Because the map was to govern and was the best description in the wrongful absence of surveys. Now the southwest corner of lot 4589 on that map was also the southwest corner of surveyed lot 343 at the junction of Kootenay river with the international boundary and from this point lot 4589 can be definitely fixed and not otherwise. That lot 343 and many other previously granted lots shown on that sketch plan are expressly excluded from the grant by apt words. The C. P. R., by moving their block lines two miles to the east leave these lots clear outside of the lot 4589 so that the written description becomes absurd. Locators appeal to the government which has taken thousands of dollars from them in location fees to protect their rights. It turns a deaf ear. The poor man is nothing. The associated boards of trade last year urged it to intervene, with no response. Meantime work on locations and renewal fees become due. If the fees are paid the government will keep them even if the prospector is in the end euchered out of his land and work. Many abandon their claims and the country remains undeveloped. Mark this. The whole trouble has arisen from the railway getting, by a pull, a shifting crown grant without surveys it was bound to make or pay for. Should it now be allowed to use its own wrong to beat the innocent locator out of his finds? Will you support the government in allowing this graft because it does not directly affect you? But if this shifting is permitted it does affect you vitally. The public lands of this province belong to all of us. There is another big graft behind this shifting of lines.

GRAFT NO. 3.

For this B. C. Southern Railway, the C. P. R. has received almost 4,000,000 acres in big blocks without survey. The acreage was computed from the sketch plans attached to the grant. Three blocks front on the railway, and owing to its sinuosities, the blocks are many miles longer on the east than on the west side. Shift one block and you shift all three two miles to the east and they take in long strips and give up short ones. One block fronts on the east of Kootenay lake for 64 miles. It would go east two miles and give up nothing, as it would still front on the lake. This little shifting scheme if permitted will defraud the province—that is all of us—out of 175,000 to 200,000 acres of land worth half a million dollars, probably double that sum. Will you stand that graft?

GRAFT NO. 4.

But there is another huge graft of the C. P. R. in connection with that B. C. Southern land grant that is going on every year, and the finance minister, Hon. Mr. Tatlow, knows it well for I drew his attention to it after he got office, and he promised to look into it. Section 11 of the Subsidy act provides that "the lands acquired by the company shall not be subject to taxation unless and until the same are used by the company for other than railway purposes or leased, occupied, sold or alienated so long as such lands shall be offered by the company for sale and settlement upon liberal terms to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council." By order in council No. 781, dated Dec. 6, 1899, it was provided "That the terms upon which the B. C. Southern Railway Co. shall offer their lands for sale and settlement shall be the same as are provided by the land laws of this province."

These are the only terms by which these lands could escape taxation. These terms have never been observed but have been defied. Yet the first minister boldly stated in the House last session that the C. P. R. was free from taxation of these lands because it was offering them on even better terms than government lands—a statement not contradicted there and then but not at all correct. Up to two years ago the company positively refused to sell the lands—they were reserved. Since then no one can get lands for settlement—$1 per acre and homestead duties—at all. Those who buy lands out-and-out pay the government price, plus $1 per thousand for timber in addition to 50 cents for government dues, making the price much in excess of that "provided by the land laws of the province." There are other onerous terms. More than that, for years large areas of this land have been let to lumber companies and logged, making such areas taxable. The same thing occurs with the Dunsmuir land grant, which is taxable when used for other than railway purposes. When in opposition, Mr. Tatlow loudly called for its taxation, and quoted the case of the Queen vs. Victoria Lumber Co. (B. C. Law Reports, vol. 5, p. 288), decided by our Supreme court which fully proved his contention. To-day what is the valiant Mr. Tatlow doing about taxation in these two flagrant cases? Nothing. On the three and a half million acres of this B. C. Southern grant the C. P. R. should be paying $200,000 a year taxes, and its tax graft on this land to date will total a million dollars. The government has been heaping the taxes on the farmers and every industry, cutting down appropriations for trails, bridges, etc., and letting the C. P. R., Dunsmuir & Co., escape taxation the laws command the government to impose and collect. Will you stand for this barefaced steal?—for it is nothing else—it is a steal from every one of you—from every citizen.

GRAFT NO. 5.

You will remember a year ago the C. P. R. were buying the Dunsmuir railway and land grant on Vancouver Island, but Mr. Dunsmuir wished to retain the coal. The land is exempt from taxation unless used for other than for railway purposes, but doubtless hundreds of thousands of acres of coal lands were held by the railway company exempt. Now there would be a severance. Coal land, except 640 acres where coal is being raised, was assessable as wild land and the tax was 5 per cent. Dunsmuir threatened to call the deal off unless his coal land was still to be free from taxation. Ottawa refused relief. Victoria was supposed to say no, but C. P. R. influence was all powerful. Legislation was cunningly devised to hoodwink the legislature and yet effect the object of the coal and railway grafters. For years there has been a tax of 5 cents per ton on all coal raised. There is a 5-cent royalty which does not apply to Dunsmuir—another reason why he should not escape taxation on great areas of unused coal lands. The scheme resorted to was this: The Taxation Act was amended whereby a shipping coal mine had as many acres exempt as the coal tax and royalty paid would cover at 25 cents per acre. Thus Dunsmuir can hold two or three hundred thousand acres exempt from taxes, so can other coal companies, and by gobbling up the acreage where pit mouths are possible, stifle all competition and keep up the excessive prices of coal that prevail. But even this enormous concession was not enough. While the rest of us have now to pay 4 per cent. on any wild lands we hold, the coal nabobs, who still have coal lands not covered by the 25 cents an acre exemption, have the tax on such excess lands cut down to one per cent. Do you think the government is in the hands of the big corporation grafters or not?

Had I time to take up the timber land taxes and the taxes on timber cut on lands without royalty reserved I could show you how Finance Minister Tatlow has failed to enact what he literally howled for in opposition. Opposition tall talk is no criterion of the man metal. Office is a furnace seven times hotter and separates the gold from the dross. I am sorry to see so much of the latter in Mr. Tatlow's case. I expected better of him, indeed.

GRAFT NO. 6.

I now come to another instance of C. P. R. rapacity, which for the time failed, but in some shape or form is certain to appear again at Victoria this winter. The C. P. R. bought a charter to build a railway from Spence's Bridge through the Similkameen. There was annexed a Dominion subsidy of $6,400 per mile as far as Nicola. Last session the McBride government proposed to its followers to give $1,600,000 subsidy to this road. Some of the followers kicked, and this graft was still-born. The fact is interesting as throwing a lurid light on the C. P. R. influence at Victoria. Here was Jim Hill actually constructing a railway through the Similkameen, asking no aid whatever and the government seeing the growth of industry was gradually increasing the revenue, prepared to throw the surplus away, and let districts suffering for public works, etc., continue to suffer. Let all credit be given Mr. McGowan, Mr. Wright, Mr. Shatford and others who prevented that enormous graft, but will they have the courage to oppose new grafts and to cut off those I have already dealt with? I hope so, but I have fears, too.

GRAFT NO 7.

The domination of the C. P. R. over the government and its lands department I have shown. I now come to a startling example of it that puts Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands, and fides achates to the Premier, in a sorry light. Will you believe that as to 800,000 acres of land belonging to the province, vacant and open to location under the Land Act, the C. P. R. has for months to the knowledge of the government, been offering it for sale as the C. P. R.'s own, and that as often as locators have applied for portions of it to the government, its officials tell them to apply to the C. P. R.? It is absolutely true, and timber and other locators are being denied and defrauded of their rights for which an honest government will have to compensate them at our expense. To these lands the C. P. R. has no more title than it has to your house and lot. Of all the vile land scandals in this province this is the most unblushing.

In 1896 a land subsidy to the Columbia & Western railway, now the C. P. R. branch, from Rossland to Midway, was granted. It was provided in section 5 that "no lands shall be granted which are not designated and surveyed by the company within seven years from the passing of this act." No survey was made within the time limit, and the company lost any right it might otherwise have had. The Dunsmuir government obtained the governor's signature to an order and crown grants for 794,444 acres in plain contravention of the act—in fact, illegally. I can call the ministers themselves to prove this, and that the lieutenant-governor was induced to sanction this illegality, this graft worth millions. By order-in-council to which the governor's signature is attached, No. 250, dated May 2nd, 1905, it is expressly stated that "The company has applied for a grant of certain lands but it appears that the Lieutenant-Governor has no power to make such grant in virture of the provisions of section 5 of the Subsidy Act," which I have quoted to you. But order-in-council No. 87, passed February 18th, 1905, declares expressly that the 794,444 acres granted by the Dunsmuir government "have not yet been surveyed by the company," and therefore the illegality of that grant is expressly declared by these orders both bearing the governor's signature, and the country has been defrauded. Is it not the duty of the government to apply to the courts to cancel this grant. Certainly, most certainly, it is, and it is its duty to the governor whom it has in the two orders quoted made to declare over his signature that his signing the grant made was wrongful. But so far from doing that, the ministers actually pledge themselves by that order, No. 260, if surveys are meantime made "that at the next session of the legislature an act will be introduced by the government to grant to the company the said 808,872 acres of land," in addition to that already granted. To this proposed new graft the order admits the C. P. R. has no title or right whatever. If it had title no act of the legislature would be needed. It is these last acres, known as blocks 1 to 12 on the C. P. R. advertising map, and extending from Little Slocan lake to Okanagan lake, that the C. P. R. is now selling as its own. The government's promise to bring in an act is so much waste paper until approved by the House and governor. This approval should not be given. Meantime, any one is free to locate these lands and locators should stick to their holdings whether such an act is approved or not. A gauzy falsehood is put in the order as to the company's failure to survey and is the accepted ground for the government's promise. Though all lands granted are to be taxed ten years after acquisition, and acquisition was to be from time to time as sections were built, there is no hint by the government that its proposed measure will make the lands taxable after ten years from the building of the sections, otherwise half this land would be as it should be, taxable in 1907, and the rest in 1909. The company will refuse until 10 years after crown grant, thus escaping several years' taxes. So here is another tax graft being worked by the C. P. R. About this railway the record of the C. P. R. is not nice. For years, by political pull, it prevented Corbin getting a charter to build into the Boundary, finally Mr. Shaughnessy had to promise to build without aid, as Corbin offered to do, then it buys Heinze out and cinches this land grant. Then we have its dastardly attempt in 1901 to get the coal and oil lands of S. E. Kootenay as part of the grant. In 1902, the attempt was made to get in addition to what it is now after, 950,000 acres to which it had not a shadow of claim. In 1903 Joseph Martin opposed its getting an acre. After abandoning his principles he hoisted the black flag of the political pirate and spoke in favor of this graft, but the scheme was defeated. Fraud vitiates a contract. Who comes for justice must come with clean hands. The facts and grafts I have narrated disentitle the company to more than barest justice at our hands. It does us up at every turn. It has no moral claim beyond its legal claim. The volunteer to the South African war does not ask for extra time to locate his land scrip. He locates within the time limit or loses his right without complaint.

WHY?

Why these grafts? I do not know, but corruption, election frauds, fear of the corporations, weakness of intellect, or other alternatives may suggest themselves to you. In any case, the government is no longer worthy of confidence.

This has occurred to me: Suppose Mr. McBride's followers had agreed to the subsidy of $1,600,000 to the C. P. R., did he expect Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and Davidson, representing labor, to support it? When he promised an act for this session to give the C. P. R. the 808,872-acre land graft, did he count on their support? In the light of the facts I have given, these members have come to the parting of the ways. They can not in the interests of the masses stand for this grafting government and retain the full confidence of the masses. I believe they will be found fighting these grafts. Mr. Hawthornthwaite has a splendid labor record and as a fighter of graft. Any Liberal in the House might be proud of the reform or "palliative" measures Mr. Hawthornthwaite has forced into law. His Workmen's Compensation Act has brought a ray of light to many a stricken, gloomy home. His proposal of eight hours in smelters has had its effect, but Mr. Macdonald's warning to smelter owners and advice to revise the hours, asking meantime that the bill be not pressed was, as events have shown, the wise course, and when he becomes premier I have every confidence there will be equal wisdom, fair play for all and the disappearance of graft.

POLICY.

I have but few minutes left in which to discuss policy. I ask you what has the government done for any industry beyond what was being done by its predecessors? For fisheries? Nothing. For the forests? Nothing. For the farmer? Nothing. For mining. Nothing. What reform legislation? None, absolutely none proposed by the government. Conservatism gives two orders: "Mark time," then "As you were."

What is the greatest need of to-day? Looking abroad we see hundreds of thousands in free, rich England begging for work, but shouting "Damn your charity." There is a loss of national wealth every time a man willing to work cannot get it. Our greatest need is to provide work for men temporarily out of a job. British Columbia, with its areas of public lands, can easily do this and make money, too. New Zealand has done it. There need not be the slightest financial risk or the increase of a dollar of taxtion. Another need is to provide for the old age of the deserving citizen whom misfortune may overtake and leave without proper support. How much better to utilise a portion of our public lands for this purpose rather than give them to greedy grafters. Already the Canadian Pacific railway has taken nearly 20,000,000 acres of British Columbia lands, while the rates are as high as if we had never given an acre, and our industries and merchants are wofully discriminated against. How much better to provide for the needy ones whose toil has enriched the country. Without going into details I say this can be done without any increase in taxation.

Why should not the Liberal party stand for the principle of the 8-hour day, to be inaugurated in calling after calling as and when it may be reasonable? While Conservatism stands for the classes and vested privileges, Liberalism stands for the masses and equal rights for all. It and labor, if each be true, can walk, not as one, but hand in hand towards the dawn of the better day. Let either party to an industrial dispute have the right to bring the dispute before an impartial tribunal for final decision so that strikes may be no more. The overwhelming election of the Seddon government again and again in New Zealand proves the beneficence of such an act.

Refusal of railway bonuses. If any aid be given the province must receive first mortgage bonds in return but might forego the interest for a few years. Mr. Hawthornthwaite and I stood for that policy in the House. Why, if we contribute a share of the cost of a railway, should we not own a part of it?

With our big railways in or building into British Columbia, we no longer have to give a dollar of bonus. These roads are bound to build feeders, and there will be as there is in the Similkameen to-day a race between them to annex all promising territory. Best of all for British Columbia is the example set by J. J. Hill in refusing all bonuses, making it hard for the government to hand out the loot to the C. P. R. Mr. Hill is saving the province millions in this way.

There are the questions of timber preservation, reforesting, fruit-growing, the survey of small holdings along all our railways and adjacent streams, irrigation of same where needed, whereby the province may make a big profit and at the same time attract thousands of settlers. There is the ownership of the telephone, and there are minor questions like free school books which must be left untouched.

For the attentive hearing you have given me, I thank you most sincerely.

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Saved From Terrible Kidney Disease By "Fruit-a-tives."

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(Sgd.) FLORENCE JAMISON.

Every part of the body is constantly decaying and being renewed. The dead cells, or tissue waste, should be removed by the skin, kidneys and bowels. When these organs do not act regularly, this poisonous matter stays in the system—is taken up by the blood—carried to heart, liver, stomach, brain and nerves all over the body—and poisons everything it touches.

"Fruit-a-tives" keep each organ clean and healthy. "Fruit-a-tives" act on the skin, stimulating the millions of minute glands and opening the pores so the waste can escape. They act on the liver sending more bile into the bowels and making the bowels move regularly and naturally every day. They act on the kidneys, strengthening and invigorating these organs and curing all kidney disorders.

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4. The liability of the shareholder is limited to the amount (if any) unpaid on his shares.
5. The following figures are published in the November, 1904, issue of the "Business and Finance Journal," showing the earning powers of various Trust Companies.

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Last bid or Sale Price of Stock of $100 Par Value.
Central Trust Co.	$1,000,000	10,881,416	60 per cent.	$2,050
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	1,000,000	6,185,149	30 per cent.	1,050
Union Trust Co.	1,000,000	6,587,622	32 per cent.	1,400
United States Trust Co.	2,000,000	11,152,346	40 per cent.	1,600

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The Adventures of Captain Kettle

By CUTCLIFFE HYNE

No. 5

THE ESCAPE.

"YOU'VE struck the wrong man," said Capt. Kettle, "I'm most kinds of idiot, but I'm not the sort to go ramming my head against the French Government for the mere sport of the thing."

"I was told," said Carnegie wearily, "that you were a man that feared nothing on this earth, or I would not have asked you to call upon me."

"You were told right," said Kettle. "But those that spoke about me should have added that I'm not a man who'll take a ticket to land myself in an ugly mess unless someone pays my train fare and gives me something to spend at the other end. I'm a sailor, sir, by trade or profession, whichever you like to name it, and on a steamboat, when a row has been started, I'll not say but what I've seen it through more than once out of sheer delight in wrestling with an ugly scrape. Yes, sir, that's the kind of brute I am at sea.

"But what you propose is different; it's out of my line; it's jail-breaking, no less; with a spell of seven years in the jug if I don't succeed, and no kind of credit to wear, or dollars to jingle, if I do carry it through as you wish. And may I ask, sir, why I should interest myself in this Mr. Clare? I never heard of him till I came to this room half an hour ago in answer to your advertisement."

"He is unjustly condemned," Carnegie repeated as though he were quoting from a lesson. "He is suffering imprisonment in this pestilential place—er—Cayenne, for a fault which some one else has committed; and unless he is rescued he will die there horribly. I am appealing to your humanity, captain. Would you see a fellow-countryman wronged?"

"I have only to look in the glass for that," retorted Kettle. "Most people's kicks come to me when I am anywhere within hail. And you'll kindly observe, sir, that I've nothing but your bare word to go on for Mr. Clare's innocence. The French courts and the French people, by your own admitting, took a very different view of the matter. They said with clearness that he did sell those plans of fortresses to the Germans, and, knowing their way of looking at such a matter, it only surprises me he wasn't guillotined out of hand."

"It is my daughter who is sure of his guiltlessness in the matter," said Carnegie with a flush. "And," he added, "I may say that she is the chief person who wishes for his escape."

Capt. Kettle bowed, and fingered the tarnished badge on his cap. He had a chivalrous respect for the other sex.

"And it was she who made me advertise vaguely for a seafaring man who had got daring and the skill to carry out so delicate a matter. We had 200 answers in four posts; can you credit such a thing?"

"Easily," said Kettle. "I am not the only poor devil of a skipper who's out of a job. But £100 is not enough and that's the beginning and the end of it. There's two ways of doing this business, I guess, and one of them's fighting, and the other's bribery. Well, sir, a man can't collect much of an army for twenty 5-pun' notes; and as for bribery, why, it's hardly enough to buy up a deputy customs inspector in the ordinary ways of business, let alone a whole squad of Cayenne warders with a big idea of their own value and importance.

"Then there's getting out of French Guinea, and getting back, and steamer fare for the pair of us would come to more than a couple of postage stamps. And then where do I come in? You say I can pocket the balance. But I'm hanged if I see where the balance is going to be squeezed from. No, sir; a hundred pounds is mere foolishness, and the kindest thing I can do is to go away without further talk. By James, sir, I can say that if you'd given me this precious scheme of your own, there's a man in this room who would have had a smashed face for his impudence, but as you tell me, there's a lady in the case, I'll say no more."

Capt. Kettle stood up, thrust out his chin aggressively, and swung on his cap. Then he took it off again and coughed with politeness. The door opened, and the girl they had been speaking about came into the room. She stepped quickly across and took his hand.

"Captain Kettle," she said, "I could not leave you alone with my father any longer. I just had to come in and thank you for myself. I knew you would be the man to help us in our trouble. I knew it from your letter."

The little sailor coughed again, and reddened slightly under the tan. "I'm afraid, miss," he said. "I am useless. As I was explaining to your—to Mr. Carnegie, before you came in, the job is a bit outside my weight. You see, when I answered that advertisement, I thought it was something with a steamboat that was wanted, and for that sort of thing, with any kind of crew that signs on, I am fitted, and no man better. But this—"

"O, do not say it is beyond you. Other prisoners have escaped from the French penal settlements. It only requires a strong, determined man to arrange matters from the outside, and the thing is done."

Kettle fidgeted with the badge on his cap. "With respect, miss," said he, "what any other man could do, I would not shy at; but the thing you've got here's impossible; and the gentleman will just have to stay where he is and serve out the time he's earned."

"But, sir," the girl broke out passionately, "he has not earned it. He was accused unjustly. He was condemned as a scapegoat to shield others. They were powerful—he was without interest; and all France was shrieking for a victim. Mr. Clare was a subordinate in a government office through which these plans of fortresses had passed. He was by birth half an Englishman; and so it was easy to raise suspicion against him. They forged great sheaves of evidence; they drew off attention from the real thieves; they shamed him horribly; and then they sent him off to those awful Isles de Salut for life. Yes, for life—till age or the diseases of the place should free him by death. Can you think of any thing more frightful?"

"Mr. Clare is fortunate in having such a friend."

"A friend!" she replied. "Has not my father told you? I am his promised wife. Fancy the irony of it! We were to have been married the very day he was condemned. It was my money and my father's which defended him at the trial, and it nearly beggared us. And now I will spend the last penny I can touch to get him free again."

Capt. Kettle coughed once more. "It was upon a question of money that Mr. Carnegie and I split, miss. I said to him a hundred pounds would not work it, and there's the naked truth."

"But it must," she cried. "It must! You think us mean—niggardly. But it is not that; we can raise no more. We are at the end of our funds. Look around at this room; does this look like riches?"

It did not. They were in a grimy Newcastle lodging au trolsieme, and at one side of the room the flank of a bedstead showed itself in outline against a curtain. The paper was torn and the carpet was absent, and from the shaft of the stairway came that pingled scent of clothes and fried onion which is native to this type of dwelling.

Carnegie himself was a faded man of fifty. His daughter carried the recent traces of beauty, but anxiety had lined her face and the pinch of res angustoe had frayed her gown. All went to advertise the truth of what the girl had been saying, and Kettle's heart warmed toward her. He knew right well the nip of poverty himself. But still, he did not see his way to perform impossibilities, and he lifted his voice and said so with glum frankness.

"I am not remembering for a minute, miss," he explained, "that I am a fellow with a wife and children dependent on my earnings. I am looking at the matter as though I might be Mr. Clare's relative, and I have got nothing new to tell you. A hundred pounds will not do it, and that is the end of the matter."

The girl wrung her hands and looked pitifully across at her father.

"Well," said Carnegie with a heavy sigh, "I will scrape up £120, though that will force us to go hungry. And that is final, captain. If my own neck depended upon it, I could not lay hands on more."

Capt. Owen Kettle's face wore a look of pain. He was a man of chivalrous instincts; it irked him to disoblige a lady; but the means they offered him were so terribly insufficient. He did not repeat his refusal aloud, but his face spoke with eloquent sympathy.

The girl sank into one of the shabby chairs despairingly. "If you fail me, sir," she said, "then I have no hope."

Kettle turned away, still fingering the tarnished badge on his cap, and stared drearily through the grimy windowpanes. A silence filled the room. Carnegie broke it.

"Other men answered the advertisement," he suggested.

"I know they did," his daughter said, "and I read their letters, and I read Capt. Kettle's and if there is one man who could help us out of all those that answered, he is here now in this room. My heart went out to him at once when I saw his application. I had never heard of him before, but, when I read the few pages he sent, it came to me that I knew him intimately from them onwards, and that he and no other in all the world could do the service which we want. Sir," she said, addressing the little sailor directly, "I learned from that letter that you made poetry, and I felt that the romance of this matter would carry you on where any other man with merely commercially instincts would fail."

"Then you like poetry, miss?"

"I write it," she said, "for the magazines, and sometimes it gets into print."

"Would you mind shaking hands with me?" asked Capt. Kettle.

"I want to do so," she answered, "if you will let that mean the signing of our contract."

Capt. Kettle held out his fist. "Put it there, miss," said he. "The French government is a jumping big concern, but I've bucked against a government before and come out top side, and by James, I'll do it again. You stay at home, miss, and write poetry, and get the magazines to print it, instead of these rotten adventure yarns they're so fond of, and you'll be doing Great Britain a large service. What the people in this country need is nice rural poetry, to tell them what sunsets are like, and how corn grows, and all that, and not cut-throat stories they might fill out for themselves from the morning newspapers if they only knew the men and the ground.

"If I can only know you're at home here, miss, doing that, I can set about this other matter with a cheerful heart. I don't think the money will be of much good; but you may trust me to get out to French Guiana somehow, even if I have to work my way there before the mast; and I'll collar hold of Mr. Clare for you and deliver him on board a British ship in the best repair which circumstances will permit. You mustn't expect me to do impossibilities, miss; but I'm working now for a lady who writes poetry for the magazines, and you'll see me go that near to them you'll probably be astonished."

Turn now to another scene. There is a certain turtle-backed isle in the Caribbean Sea sufficiently small and naked to be nameless on the charts. The admiralty hydrographers mark it merely by a tiny black dot. The American chartmaker has gone further and branded it as "shoal," which seems to hint (and quite incorrectly) that there is water over it at least during spring tides.

The patch of land, which is egg-shaped, measures some 180 yards across its longer diameter, and, although no green seas can roll across its face, it is sufficiently low in the water for the spindrift to whip every inch of its surface during even the mildest of gales. On these occasions the wind lifts great layers of sand from off the roof of the isle, but ever the sea spews up more sand against the beaches, and so the bulk of the place remains a constant quantity, although the material whereof it is built is no two months the same.

As a residence the place is singularly undesirable, and it is probable that, until Capt. Owen Kettle scraped for himself a shelter-trench in the middle of the turtle back of sand, the isle had been left severely alone by man throughout all the centuries.

Still human breath was hourly drawn in the immediate neighborhood, and when the airs blew toward the isle, or the breezes lay stagnant, sharp, human cries fell dimly on Kettle's ear to tell him that men near at hand were alive, and awake, and plying their appointed occupations. The larger wooded island, which lay a long rifle shot away, was part of the French penal settlement of Cayenne, and the cries were the higher notes of its tragic opera. But they affected Capt. Kettle not at all. He was there on business; he had been at much pains to arrive at his present situation, and had earned a bullet scar across the temple during the process; and, as some time was to elapse before his next move became due, he was filling up the intervening hours by the absorbing pursuit of literature.

He squatted on the floor of his sandpit, with his teeth set in the butt of a cold cigar, and rapped out the lines of sonnets, and transferred them to a sheet of sea-stained paper. He used the stubby bullet of a revolver cartridge from lack of a more refined pencil, and his muse worked with lusty pace—as, indeed, it was always wont to do when the world went more than usually awry with him.

To even catalogue the little scamp's adventures since his parting with Miss Carnegie in that Tyneside lodging would be to write a lengthy book; and they are omitted here in toto, because to detail them would of necessity compromise worthy men, both French and English, who do not wish their traffic with Kettle to be publicly advertised.

Suffice it to say, then, that he made his way out to French Guiana by ways best known to himself; pervaded Cayenne under an alias, which the local gendarmerie laid bare; exchanged pistol shots with those in authority to avoid arrest; and, in fact, put the entire penal colony, from the governor down to the meanest convict, into a fever of unrest entirely on his especial behalf.

He was put to making temporary headquarters in a mangrove swamp, and completing his preparations from there, and, to say the least of it, matters went hardly with him. But at last he got his preliminaries settled, and left his bivouac among the maddening mosquitoes, and took to the seas again in a lugsail boat, which he annexed by force of arms from its four original owners.

A cold-minded person might say that the taking of that boat was an act of glaring piracy, but Kettle told himself that, so far as the French of Cayenne were concerned, he was a "recognized belligerent," and so all the manoeuvres of war were candidly open to him. He had no more qualms in capturing that lugsail boat from a superior force than Nelson once had about taking large ships from the French in the Bay of Aboukir.

He had a depot of tinned meats cached by one of his agents up a mangrove creek, and under cover of night he sailed up and got these on board, and built them in tightly under the thwarts of his boat so that they would not shift in the seaway. And finally, again cloaked by friendly darkness, he ran on to the beach of the turtle-backed isle, hid his boat in a gully of the sand, scooped out a personal residence where he would be visible only to God and the seafowl, and sat himself down to wait for an appointed hour.

By day the sun grilled him, by night the sea mists drenched him to the skin, and at times gales lifted the surface from the Caribbean and sent it whistling across the roof of the isle in volleys of stinging spindrift. Moreover, he was constantly pestered by that local ailment, chills-and-fever, partly as a result of two or three trifling wounds bestowed by the gendarmerie, and partly as payment for residence in the miasmatic mangrove swamps; so that, on the whole, life was not very tolerable to him, and he might have been pardoned had he cursed Miss Carnegie for sending him on so troublesome an errand. But he did not do this. He remembered that she was occupying herself at home in Newcastle with the creation of poetry for the British magazines according to their agreement, and he forgot his discomforts in the glow of a Mecenas. It was the first time he had been a bona fide patron of letters, and the pleasure of it intoxicated him.

A fortnight passed by—he had given Clare a fortnight in the message he smuggled into the convict station for him to make certain preparations—and at the end of that space of time Capt. Kettle rolled his MSS. inside an oilskin cover and addressed it to Miss Carnegie—in case of accidents. He put beckets on the top of his cap, slipped his revolver into these, and put the cap on his head; and then, stripping to the buff, he left his form and got up on to the sand, and walked down his milk-warm surface to the water's edge.

The ripples rang like a million of the tiniest bells upon the fine shingle, and the stars in the velvet night above were reflected in the water. It was far too still a night for his purpose—far too dangerously clear. He would have preferred rain, or even half a gale of wind. But he had fixed his appointment, and he was not the man to let any detail of added danger make him break a tryst. So he waded down into the lonely sea, and struck out at a steady breast stroke for the Isle de Salut, which loomed in low black outline across the waters before him.

A more hazardous business than this part of the man's expedition it would be hard to conceive. There were no prisoners in the world more jealously guarded than those in the pestilential settlement ahead of him. They were forgers, murderers, or, what the French hate still more, traitors and foreign spies; and once they stepped ashore upon the beach they were there for always. They were all life-sentence men. Until ferocious labor or the batterings of the climate sent them to rest below the soil, they were doomed to pain with every breath they drew.

Desperate failing like this makes desperate men, and did any of the prisoners—even the most cowardly of them—see the glimmer of a chance to escape, he would leap to take it, even though he knew that a certain hailstorm of lead would pelt along his trail. And as a consequence the rim of the aisle bristled with armed warders, all of them marksmen, who shot at anything that moved, and who had as little compunction in dropping a prisoner as any other sportsman would have in knocking over a partridge.

To add to Capt. Kettle's tally of dangers, the phosphorescence that night was peculiarly vivid; the sea glowed where he breasted it; his wake was lit with streams of silver fire; his whole body stood out like a smolder of flame on a cloth of black velvet. His presence moved upon the face of the waters as an open advertisement. He was an illuminated target for every rifle that chose to sight him, and, far worse, he was a fiery bait enough to draw every shark in the Caribbean. And sharks swarmed there. His limbs crept as he swam with them.

To move fast was to increase the phosphorescence; to move slow was to linger in that horrible suspense, and I think it is one of the highest testimonials to Kettle's indomitable courage when I can say that not once during that ghastly voyage did he either hurry, or scurry, or splash. He was a prey to the most abominable dread; he expended an hour and a half over an hour's swim, and it seemed to him a space of years; and when he grounded on the beach on the Isle de Salut he was almost fainting from the strain of his emotions, and for a while lay on the sand sobbing like a hysterical schoolgirl.

But a sound revived him and sent full energy into his limbs again without a prelude. From the distance there came to him the noise of shod feet crunching with regulation tread along the shingle. He was lying in the track of a sentry's beat.

By instinct his hand dragged the revolver from its beckets on his cap, and then he rose to his feet and darted away like some slim pink ghost across the beach into the shelter of the thickets. He lay there holding his breath, and watched the sentry pace upon his patrol. It was evident that the man had not seen him; the fellow neither glanced toward the cover nor searched the beach for foot tracks; and yet he carried his rifle in the crook of his arm ready for a snap shot, and flickered his eyes to this side and to that like a man habitually trained to sudden alarms and a quick trigger finger. His every movement was eloquent of the care with which the Isle de Salut was warded.

Kettle waited till the man had gone off into the dark again and the soundless distance, and then stepped out from his ambush, and ran at speed along the dim, starlit beach. The sandpats sprang backward from his flying toes, and the birds in the forest rim moved uneasily as he passed. The little man was sea-bred first and last; he had no knowledge of woodcraft; a silent stalk was a flight far beyond him; and he raced along his way, revolver in hand, confident that he could shoot any intruding sentry before a rifle could be brought to bear.

Of course, the discharge of weapons would have waked the isle, and brought the whole wasps' nest about his ears. But this was a state of things he could have faced out brazenly. Throughout all his stormy life he had never yet shirked a melee, and perhaps immunity from serious harm had given him an over-estimate of the percentage of bullets which go astray. At any rate, the thrill of brisk fighting was a pleasure he well knew, and he never went far out of his way to avoid it.

But, as it was, he sped along his path unnoticed. The blunders of chance threaded him through the shadows and the chain of sentries so that no living soul picked up the alarm, till at last he pulled up panting at the edge of the open space which edged in the grim convict barrack itself.

And now began the hateful tedium of waiting. The day he had fixed with Clare was the right one; the hour of the rendezvous was vague. He had said "as near midnight as may be" in his message; but he was only able to guess at the time himself, and he expected that Clare was in a similar plight. Anyway, the man was not there, and Kettle gnawed his fingers with impatience as he awaited him.

The night under the winking stars was full of noise. In the forest trees the jarflies, and the tree-crickets, and the katydids kept up their maddening chorus. The drumming mosquitoes scented the naked man from afar and put every inch of his body to the torment. The moist, damp heat of the place made him pant to get his breath. The prison itself was full of the uneasy rustling of men sleeping in discomfort, and at regular intervals some crazy wretch within the walls called out, "Dieu, Dieu, Dieu," as though he were a human cuckoo clock condemned to chime after stated lapses of minutes.

An hour passed, and still the uneasy night dozed on without notice that a prisoner was trying to escape. Another hour went by, and Capt. Kettle began to contemplate the possibilities of attacking the grim building with his own itching fingers and dragging Clare forth in the teeth of whatever opposition might befall. "Dieu, Dieu, Dieu!" rang out the tormented man within the walls, and then from round the further angle of the place a figure came running, who stared wildly about him as though in search of some one.

Kettle stepped out from his nook of concealment, a clear, pale mark in the starlight. The runner swerved, stopped, and hesitated. Kettle beckoned him, and the man threw away his doubt and raced up. The little sailor thrust out a moist hand. "You'll be Mr. Clare, sir, I presume?"

"Yes."

"I'm very pleased to have the honor of meeting you. I'm Capt. Kettle, that was asked as a favor by Miss Carnegie——"

"Let us get away, quick. They will be after me directly, and if they catch me I shall be shot. Mr. Kettle, quick, where is your boat?"

But the little naked man did not budge. "I am accustomed, sir," he said stiffly, "to having my title."

"I don't understand. O, afterwards, but let us get away now at once."

"Capt. Kettle, sir."

"Capt. Kettle, certainly. But this waiting may cost us our lives."

"I am not anxious to take root here, sir, but, as for the boat, you've a good swim ahead of you before we reach that." And he told of the way he had come. "There was no other plan for Mr. Clare. It would have been sheer foolishness to have brought my boat to this island with all these busy people with guns prowling about. I had just got to leave her at my headquarters, and you must make up your mind to swim and risk the sharks if you wish to join her."

"I am open to risking anything," said Clare. "It's neck or nothing with me after what I did five minutes back in that hell over yonder. One of the warders—" he broke off and dragged a hand across his eyes. "Look here, captain, we are bound to be seen if we go back around by the beach. Come with me and I'll show you a track through the woods."

He started off into the cover without waiting for a reply, and Kettle with a frown turned and followed at his heels. Capt. Kettle preferred to do the ordering himself, and this young man seemed apt to assert command. However, the moment was one for hurry. The night was beginning to thin. So he got up speed again, and the trees and the undergrowth closed behind him.

"Dieu, Dieu, Dieu!" cried the tormented prisoner within the walls as a parting benediction.

Some men, like the historical Dr. Fell, have the knack, unknown to themselves, of inspiring dislike in others, and Clare had this effect upon Capt. Owen Kettle. The little sailor's dislike was born at the first moment of their meeting. It grew as he ran through the forest of Isle de Salut, and even when Clare fell upon a sentry and beat the sense out of him as neatly as he could have done it himself, Kettle failed to admire or sympathize with him.

On the return swim to the turtle-backed island he came very near to wishing that a shark would get the man, although such a calamity would have meant his own almost certain destruction; and when they lay together, packed like a pair of sardines, in the shelter pit under the intolerable sunshine of the succeeding day, it was with difficulty he could keep his hands off this fellow whom he had gone through so much to help.

Clare put in what of talking was done; the sailor preserved a sour, glum silence. He felt that if he gave his vinegary tongue the freedom it wished for, nothing could prevent a collision.

He argued out with himself the cause for this dislike during the succeeding night. They had got the boat in the water, had mastheaded the lug, and were running northwest before a snoring breeze towards the British West Indian islands. He himself, with mainsheet in one hand and tiller in the other, was in solitary command. Clare was occupied in bailing back the seas to their appointed place.

For a long time the utmost he could discover against the man was that on occasions he "was too bossy," and with bitter satire he ridiculed himself for a childish weakness. But then another thought drifted into his mind, and he picked it up and weighed it, and balanced it, and valued it, till under the fostering care it grew, and the little sailor felt with a glow and a tightening of the lips that he had now indeed a real and legitimate cause for hate.

What mention had this fellow Clare made of Miss Carnegie? Practically none. He, Kettle, had stated by whom he was sent to the rescue, and Clare had received the news with a casual "O!" and a yawn. He had offered further information (when the first scurry of the escape was over, and they were cached in the sandpit) upon Miss Carnegie's movements and her condition at last view in Newcastle, and Clare had pleaded tiredness and suggested another hour for the recital. Was this the proper attitude for a lover? It was not. Was this meet behavior for the future husband of such a woman as Miss Carnegie, who was not only herself, but who also wrote poetry for the magazines? Ten thousand times over it was not.

He sheeted home the lug a couple of inches in response to a shift of the breeze, and opened his lips in speech.

"Miss Carnegie, sir," he began, "is a lady I esteem very highly."

"She is a nice girl," assented the man with the baler.

"She is willing to beggar herself to do you service, sir."

"Yes, I know she is very fond of me."

"And I should like to know if you are equally fond of her?"

"Steady, captain, steady. I don't quite see what you have got to do with it." He paused and looked at the sailor curiously. "Look here, I say, you seem to talk a deuce of a deal about Miss Carnegie. Are you sweet on her yourself?"

Capt. Kettle glared, and it is probable that, if such an action would not have swamped the boat, he would have dropped the tiller and left the marks of his displeasure upon Clare's person without further barter of words. But, as it was, he deigned to speak.

"You dog," he said, "if you make a suggestion like that again, I'll kill you. You've no right to say such a thing. I just honor Miss Carnegie as though she were the queen, or even more, because she writes verse for the magazines, and the queen only writes diaries. And besides there could be nothing more between us: I'm a married man, sir, with a family. But about this other matter. It seems to me I'm the party that kind of holds your fate just at present, young man. If I shove this tiller across, the boat'll broach to and swamp, and whatever happens to me—and I don't vastly care—it's a sure thing you will go to the place where there's weeping and gnashing of teeth. How'd you like that?"

"Not a bit. I want to live. I've gone through the worst time a human being can endure on that ghastly island astern there, and I'm due for a great lot of the sweets of life to make up for it. And if it interests you to know it, captain—I do owe you something personally, I suppose, and you have some right to be in my confidence—if it interests you to hear such a thing. I may tell you I shall probably marry Miss Carnegie as soon as I get back to her."

"Then you do love her?"

"I don't quite know what love is. But I like her well enough, if that will do for you. Hadn't we better take down a reef in the lug? I can hardly keep the water under."

"By James, you leave me to sail this boat," said Kettle, "and attend to your blessed bailing, or I'll knock you out of her."

The conversation languished for some hours after this, and Kettle, with every nerve on the strain, humored the boat as she raced before the heavy following seas, while the ex-convict scooped back the water which eternally slopped in green streams over her gunwale. It was Clare who set up the talk again.

"Did she know anthing about those plans of the French fortresses?"

"Miss Carnegie had the most definite ideas on the subject."

"I suppose she'd found out by that time that I really did get hold of them out of the office myself, and sell them to the Germans?"

For one of the few times in his life Capt. Kettle lied. "She knew the whole yarn from start to finish."

"Well, I was a fool to muddle it. With any decent luck I ought to have brought off the coup without anybody being the wiser. I could have laid quiet a year or two till the fuss blew over, and then had a tidy fortune to go upon, and been able to marry whom I pleased, or not marry at all. Eh—well, skipper, that bubble's cracked, and I suppose the best thing I can do now is to marry old Carnegie's girl after all."

"Then you've quite made up your mind to marry this lady?"

"Quite."

"That's what you say," retorted Kettle. "Now you hear me. Miss Carnegie thinks you are in love with her, and you are not that by many a long fathom; so there goes item the first. In the second place, she thought you were sent to Cayenne unjustly, whereas by your own showing, you're a dirty thief, and deserved all you got. And, thirdly, I don't approve of squeezing fathers-in-law as an industry for young men newly out of jail."

"You truculent little ruffian, do you dare to threaten me?"

"I'd threaten the Emperor of Germany if I was close to him and didn't like what he was doing. Here, you! Don't you life that baller at me or I'll slip some lead through your mangy hide before you can wink. Now you'll just understand, for the rest of this cruise, till we make our port, you stay forrard, and I'm on the quarter-deck. If you move aft I'll shoot you dead and thank you for giving me the chance. But if you get ashore all in one piece, I'll spike your guns in another way."

"How?" asked the man sullenly.

"You'll find out when you get there," said Kettle grimly. "And now don't you speak to me again. You aren't wholesome. Get on with your bailing. D'ye hear me, there? Get on with that bailing. I don't want my boat to be swamped through your cursed laziness."

Now, to which port it was of the British West India islands that the lug-sail boat and its occupants arrived, I never quite made out, and indeed the method in which Capt. Kettle "spiked" Mr. Clare's "guns" was hidden from me till quite recently. A week ago, however, a letter of his drifted into my hands, and, as it seems to explain all that is necessary, I give it here exactly as it left his pen.

West India Islands.

To Miss Carnegie, Jesmond St., Newcastle, Eng.:

Honored Madam—Am pleased to report have carried out part of y' esteemed commands. Went to Cayenne, as per instructions, and took Mr. Clare away from French Government, they not consenting. Landed him in good condition at this place. Having learnt that he did steal those plans, and, moreover, he saying he did not care for you the way he ought, have taken liberty to guard lest he should trouble you in future. To do this, found old colored washerwoman here (widow) who was proud to have white husband. Him objecting, I swore to tell French Consul if he did not marry, and get him sent back to Cayenne. So he married. She weighs 250 lbs. I inclose copy of their marriage lines, so you can see all is correct.

Trust you will excuse liberty. He has made one escape; you have made another.

The weather is very sultry here, but they say there is fine scenery up country.

Shall get English magazines some day, when things blow over a bit, and I can come that way again to look for your poetry.

Hoping this finds you in good health as it leaves me at present.

Y's obedient,
O. Kettle, Master.

1 Inclosure.

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UNCLE ELI'S FABLES

One day, as the Sage was sitting in front of his cave and wondering why watermelons didn't grow with handles to them, a stranger approached and said:

"Oh, Sage, I have journeyed fifty miles to have a little talk with thee. There is a matter that rests rather heavily on my shoulders."

"My son, beware of all widows," replied the Sage, as he looked his caller over.

"It isn't widows, oh wise man."

"Then beware of the ponies."

"I have never yet bet on a horse race."

"Hast the seductive wiles of poker been too much for thee?"

"I have played the game, but have always come out ahead. It is this that I would consult thee about, oh Sage: I am ambitious in a political way."

"And you want office, of course. Very well, pack a caucus and secure a nomination."

"I have done that."

"Then go about promising good things to all who will vote for you."

"That is on my programme, oh Sage."

"Abuse your opponent. Call him unfit, dishonest, corrupt and all that. At the same time claim to be the only honest man in the business."

"All that has been done," said the caller, "but yet my burden of anxiety has not yet been lifted. With the campaign only just begun I find myself in a box."

"Well, let the worst be known."

"A few years since, in my innocence, I called at the State Prison one day out of curiosity. When ready to leave the warden interposed and insisted that I remain with him a year. As he is a good fellow, and as I always like to oblige, I accepted his invitation. The opposition has got hold of the circumstance to make use of it against me."

"Um! What is the very worst you can say against your opponent?"

"That he accepted an invitation to stay in jail for thirty days to keep the jailor from being lonesome."

"Was there a horse mixed up with your visit to State Prison?"

"There was, oh Sage."

"A spotted horse?"

"He was so, indeed."

"And is the animal living yet?"

"I saw him but yesterday."

"Then you are saved. Go at once and buy that horse. Lose no time in painting and dyeing his spots. Hustle to the nearest newspaper and acquse yourself. Next day come out in your own defense. Charged with having stolen a bald-faced horse with four white feet, you produce one of solid bay, and confound your enemies and get the reputation of being a martyr at the same time. It's as easy as sliding down a cellar door."

"Oh, sage," said the caller, "hast thou never heard the expression 'Too Thin' and will not this come under that heading?"

"My dear sir, if you were going out in the country to sell patent churns or lightning rods this trifling prison episode might militate against you, but as you are in politics and a candidate for office it will simply be an incident. With a painted horse—with a consciousness of your innocence—with the warden of the prison dead—with the honest elector crying for reform—go to, sir. I estimate your majority at no less than 4,000."

Moral: It was nearer 6,000, and the country was saved again.

ALL WAS PEACE.

In the early days of Deadwood, and half an hour after my arrival there by stage, one day, I heard a man telling that there had been a fatal row in a saloon further up the street, and after a bit I took a walk in that direction to learn the particulars. I reached the saloon named, but found all quiet, and was turning away when a man lounged out. When he took notice of me he asked:

"Lookin' fur anything, stranger?"

"I understood there had been a fatal row here," I replied.

"Did, eh? Wall, I've been right around yere all day and hain't seen anything of the sort. What sort of a lookin' galoot was it that told you such a yarn?"

I described the man as near as I could, and the other waved his hand and said:

"That will do, stranger. I know the kuss, and I'm tellin' you that he's the awfullest liar fur a hundred miles around. He orter be driven out o' town fur his lies."

"But, did nothing at all happen here?" I asked.

"Why, yes, sunthin happened about an hour ago. Bill Plummer pulled his gun on Abe Wisner and wounded two men by mistake. Then Abe pulled his gun and wounded two more. Then he and Bill got the range on each other and kept shootin' till both went under."

"So there were two dead and four wounded?"

"Them's the figgers."

"And don't you call that a fatal row?"

"Sartinly not. That's what we call a gentle zephyr around yere. When it comes to a fatal row it takes half a day to pick up the dead, and another half to hang those who hadn't the luck to be killed!"

A MANOR HOUSE GHOST.

The Old Manor House at Knaresborough, Yorkshire, parts of which were built 700 years ago, is a fine place, with magnificent panelling in the rooms, a bedstead in which Cromwell once slept, an old oak which, its roots still intact, rose through the kitchen to a bedroom, where it cut short a priest's hiding-place, and a ghost. The priests' hiding-place is concealed by a spring door.

Mr. Howes, the occupier of the house, says that during the night sounds of footsteps are heard on the landing, and it is impossible to keep the door of this rooms closed. On one occasion the footsteps were accompanied by a loud bump at the door of another room.

After fifteen years' experience of the house Mr. Howes is still at a loss to account for the sounds. During some restoration he made, the skeleton of a woman was found buried at the foot of a staircase.

THERE HAD BEEN A CHANGE.

"They had opened a bank at Abilene," said the man with his arm in a sling, "and as I was in want of fifty dollars, I goes in and walks up to the cash winder and says to the feller behind the cage:

"'I want half a hundred.'

"'Whar's yer check?' says he.

"'Right yere,' says I, as I shoves my gun into the winder.

"'She's perfeckly good,' says he, as he counts out the money.

"'I takes a little trip into the Indian Territory and back and then feels the need of fifty more. I goes down to the bank one morning and walks up to the same winder and says:

"'I want half a hundred.'

"'Whar's yer check?' asks the feller.

"'Right yere,' says I, as I shoves my gun into the winder.

"'No good,' says he, and he pulls trigger and sends hot lead through my shoulder.

"'But wasn't there some mistake somewhere?' was asked.

"'I guess there was, and I guess I made it. They had changed tellers while I was gone, and I was jest that fule that I never noticed it. I thought it was the same rag doll of a chap that took my first bluff.'"

THE CHAIN SHOULDER-STRAP.

It is to Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Luck, the new Lieutenant of the Tower of London, or rather to his wife, that is due the use of chain shoulder-straps for mounted troops. Some few years ago, when Sir George was about to start off on a campaign, Lady Luck, with wifely solicitude, had some strips of chain sewn under the cloth between the collar and shoulder of his tunic, as a protection against chance sabre cuts. The device was found to answer so well that it was afterwards officially adopted for all ranks.

HISTORIC FRENCH HOTEL.

The little hotel in the Place St. Georges, Paris, which was once the residence of M. Thiers, has been handed over by his sister-in-law and executrix, Mlle. Dosne, to the nation, with the proviso that it is to be kept as a succursale of the library of the Institut. It was always a closely guarded little house, impenetrable even to the curious on the top of a Clichy omnibus. But twice it has been on the point of being demolished—once during the war-fever of 1870, and once again by the Commune. But its owner was brought there for his burial, in 1878, and the first two persons who foregathered there on that occasion were Gambetta and the Comte de Paris. Its literary association includes the histories of the Revolution and of the Consulate and the Empire.

The Crimson Blind

By FRED. M. WHITE

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

They were in the house at last, crossing the dusty floor, with the motes dancing in the lamp-light, deadening their footsteps and muffling the intense silence. Above the stillness rose the song from the drawing-room; from without came the restless murmur of the dogs. Enid entered the drawing-room, and Bell limped in behind her. The music immediately ceased. As Enid glanced at her aunt she saw that the far-away look had died from her eyes, that the sparkle and brightness of reason were there. She had come out of the mist and the shadows for a time at any rate.

"Dr. Hatherly Bell to see you, aunt," Enid said, in a low tone.

Margaret Henson shot up from the piano like a statue. There was no welcome on her face, no surprise there, nothing but deep, unutterable contempt and loathing.

"I have been asleep," she said. She passed her hand dreamily over her face. "I have been in a dream for seven long years. Enid brought me back to the music again to-night, and it touched my heart, and now I am awake again. Do you recollect the 'Slumber Song,' Hatherly Bell? The last time I sang it you were present. It was a happy night; the very last happy night in the world to me."

"I recollect it perfectly well, Lady Littimer," Bell said.

"Lady Littimer! How strange it is to hear that name again. Seven years since then. Here I am called Margaret Henson, and nobody knows. And now you have found out. Do you come here to blackmail and rob me like the rest?"

"I come here entirely on your behalf and my own, my lady."

"That is what they all say—and then they rob me. You stole the Rembrandt."

The last words came like a shot from a catapult. Enid's face grew colder. Bell drew a long tube of discolored paper carefully tied round a stick from his pocket.

"I am going to disprove that once and for all," he said. "The Rembrandt is at present in Lord Littimer's collection. There is an account of it in today's Telegraph. It is perfectly familiar to both of you. And, that being the case, what do you think of this?"

He unrolled the paper before Enid's astonished eyes. Margaret Henson glanced at it listlessly; she was fast sinking into the old, strange oblivion again. But Enid was all rapt attention.

"I would have sworn to that as Lord Littimer's own," she gasped.

"It is his own," Bell replied. "Stolen from him and a copy placed by some arch-enemy in my portmanteau, it was certain to be found on the frontier. Don't you see that there were two Rembrandts? When the one from my portmanteau was restored to Littimer his own was kept by the thief. Subsequently it would be exposed as a new find, with some story as to its discovery, only, unfortunately for the scoundrel, it came into my possession."

"And where did you find it?" Enid asked.

"I found it," Bell said, slowly, "in a house called 218, Brunswick square, Brighton."

A strange cry came from Enid's lips. She stood swaying before her lover, white as the paper upon which her eyes were eagerly fixed. Margaret Henson was pacing up and down the room, her lips muttering, and raising a cloud of pallid dust behind her.

"I—I am sorry," Enid said, falteringly. "And all these years I have deemed you guilty. But then the proof was so plain; I could not deny the evidence of my own senses. And Von Gulden came to me saying how deeply distressed he was, and that he would have prevented the catastrophe if he could. Well?"

A servant stood waiting in the doorway with wondering eyes at the sight of a stranger.

"I'm sorry, miss," she said, "but Miss Christiana is worse; indeed, she quite frightens me. I've taken the liberty of telephoning to Dr. Walker."

The words seemed to bring consciousness to Margaret Henson.

"Christiana worse," she said. "Another of them going; it will be a happy release from a house of sorrow like this. I will come up, Martin."

She swept out of the room after the servant. Enid appeared hardly to have heard. Bell looked at her inquiringly and with some little displeasure.

"I fancy I have heard you speak of your sister Christiana," he said. "Is she ill?"

"She is at the point of death. I understand; you think that I am callous. Oh, if you only knew! But the light will come to us all in time, God willing. Look at this place, look at the blight of it, and wonder how we endure it. Hatherly, I have made a discovery."

"We seem to be living in an atmosphere of discoveries. What is it?"

"I will answer your question by asking another. You have been made the victim of a vile conspiracy. For seven years your career has been blighted. And I have lost seven years of my life, too. Have you any idea who your enemy is?"

Not the faintest, but, believe me, I shall find out in time. And then——"

A purple blackness like the lurid light of a storm flashed into his eyes, the lines of his mouth grew rigid. Enid laid a hand tenderly on his arm.

"Your enemy is the common enemy of us all," she said. "We have wasted the years, but we are young yet. Your enemy is Reginald Henson."

"Enid, you speak with conviction. Are you sure of this?"

"Certain. When I have time I will tell you everything. But not now. And that man must never know that you have been near the house to-night, not so much for your sake as for the sake of your friend David Steel. Now I can see the Providence behind it all. Hatherly, tell me that you forgive me before the others come back."

"My darling, I cannot see how you could have acted otherwise."

Enid turned towards him with a great glad light in her eyes. She said nothing, for the simple reason that there was nothing to say. Hatherly Bell caught her in his strong arms, and she swayed to reach his lips. In that delicious moment the world was all forgot.

But not for long. There was a sudden rush and a tumbe of feet on the stairs, there was a strange voice speaking hurriedly, then the drawing-room door opened and Margaret Henson came in. She was looking wild and excited and talked incoherently. An obviously professional man followed her.

"My dear madam," he was saying, "I have done all I can. In the last few days I have not been able to disguise from myself that there was small hope for the patient. The exhaustion, the shock to the system, the congestion, all point to an early collapse."

"Is my sister so much worse, Dr. Walker?" Enid asked quietly.

"She could not be any worse and be alive," the doctor said. "Unless I am greatly mistaken the gentleman behind you is Mr. Hatherly Bell. I presume he has been called in to meet me?" If so, I am sincerely glad, because I shall be pleased to have a second opinion. A bad case of"—here followed a long technical name—"one of the worst cases I have ever seen."

"You can command me, Enid," Bell said. "If I can."

"No, no," Enid cried. "What am I saying? Please to go upstairs with Martin."

Bell departed, wonderingly. Enid flew to the door and out into the night. She could hear Henson cursing and shouting, could hear the snarling clamor of the dogs. At the foot of the drive she paused and called Steel softly by name. To her intense relief he came from the shadow.

"I am here," he cried. "Do you want me?"

"Yes, yes," Enid panted. "Never more were your services needed. My sister is dying; my sister must—die. And Hatherly Bell is with her, and—you understand?"

"Yes," said David. A vivid flash of understanding had come to him. "Bell shall do as I tell him. Come along."

"Hold him up, dear doggies," Enid murmured. "Hold him up and I'll love both of you for ever."

CHAPTER XV.

A Medical Opinion.

David Steel followed his guide with the feelings of the man who has given himself over to circumstances. There was a savor of nightmare about the whole thing that appealed distinctly to his imagination. The darkness, the strange situation, the vivid streaks of the crimson blinds—the crimson blind that seemed an integral part of the mystery—all served to stimulate him. The tragic note was deepened by the whine and howling of the dogs.

"There is a man over there," David whispered.

"A man who is going to stay there," Enid said, with grim satisfaction. "It is virtually necessary that Mr. Reginald Henson should not be disturbed. The dogs have a foolish weakness for his society. So long as he shows no signs of boredom he is safe."

David smiled with a vague grasp of the situation. Apparently the cue was to be surprised at nothing that he saw about the House of the Silent Sorrow. The name of Reginald Henson was more or less familiar to him as that of a man who stood high in public estimation. But the bitter contempt in his companion's voice suggested that there was another side to the man's character.

"I hope you are not asking me to do anything wrong," David murmured.

"I am absolutely certain of it," the girl said. "It is a case of the end justifying the means; and if ever the end justified the means, it does in this case. Besides——"

Enid Henson hesitated. David's quick perception prompted him.

"Besides, it is my suggestion," he said. "When I had the pleasure of seeing you before——"

"Pardon me, you have never had the pleasure of seeing me before."

"Ah, you would make an excellent parliamentary fencer. I bow to your correction and admit that I have never seen you before. But your voice reminds me of a voice I heard very recently under remarkable circumstances. It was my good fortune to help a lady in distress a little time back. If she had told me more I might have aided her still further. As it is, her reticence has landed me into serious trouble."

Enid grasped the speaker's arm convulsively.

(To be continued.)

J. E. PAINTER,
GENERAL TEAMSTER.
WOOD AND COAL At Current Rates
Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE, 17 PINE ST., V. W.

Jap-a-Lac
Is the new finish for floors or furniture.
Wears Like Iron
Anyone can apply it. For sale at
Mellor Bros., Limited
PHONE 812. 70 FORT ST.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES for insertion in THE TIMES: All Classifications except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents.
TIME RATES ON APPLICATION.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—By smart English cutter, situation or partnership in good tailoring business. Apply Box 16, Times Office.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To learn hairdressing, etc. At Mrs. C. Kosche's, 35 Douglas street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc.; highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, at Times Office.

WANTED—All kinds of bicycle repair work; all work guaranteed. J. T. Braden, 70 Douglas street. Estimates given on all plumbing and heating work.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Small house, on Foul Bay road, $7.50 per month. Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, large, warm and sunny, in the Douglas house, Elliott street, one block from C. P. R. wharf and half block from Parliament Buildings.

TO LET—Cottages, Labouchere street, sewer connected, electric light, and partly furnished. Cottage, Second street, newly renovated, sewer connected. Apply F. J. Bittancourt, auctioneer, cor. Broad and Pandora streets. Phone A906.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FARM FOR SALE—10 acres, house and barn, at Shawnigan Lake; beautifully situated. H. Findley, Post Office Box 159, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Naptha launch Blanch, of the following dimensions: Length, 25 ft.; beam, 6 ft. 3 in.; depth, 2 ft. 6 in.; in first-class condition. For particulars apply to E. B. Marvin & Co., 74 Wharf street.

FOR SALE—Delightful modern bungalow (by Maclure), six rooms and reception hall, all modern conveniences, nice large lot, exceptionally easy terms. Particulars on application. Heisterman & Co.

FOR SALE—Corduroy coat, $2.50; heavy overcoats, $4.50; reefer, $3.50; tool chest, $2.50; Dueber watch, $15; Mexican saddle, $25.50; spectacles, 25c.; pants, 75c. Jacob Aaronson's, new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

COTTAGE and four lots for sale, cor. Shakespeare and North Pembroke streets. Apply 34 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—New organ (piano case), cream separator, 400 advertising cuts, large mirrors, new flags; also a full stock of furniture. At the Old Church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets. Phone A956.

WOOD AND COAL—At current prices. Johnston's Transfer & Fuel Co., 135 Douglas street. Tel. 866.

FOR SALE—First-class Jersey cow, fresh; Massey-Harris seed drill, almost new; also all kinds of buggies, carts and wagons, and a few double and single sets of harness. Apply Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store street.

DUTCH BULBS—And hyacinth glasses. Jay & Co.

ENGINE FOR SALE—10 horse power. Can be seen in operation at the Times Building, 26 Broad street, running Times machinery.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

CLEAN COTTON RAGS WANTED. Apply at Times Office.

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale, cheap, at 43 Johnson street.

AH WING—Fashionable tailor, ladies' and gents' clothes made to order and perfect fit guaranteed. 169 Government street.

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria.

BEST JAPANESE PORCELAIN and fancy goods at Kawai Bros. Co., 80 Douglas St.

PERSONAL.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With board. Apply 33 Birdcage Walk.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOUND—Fur collarette, in Watson's shoe store, Yates street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

EASY MONEY AT HOME
raising canaries. More profitable than chickens. All indoors. You'll get $5.00 to $15.00 each for young singers. Experience unnecessary. To get you interested quickly we send COTTAM BIRD BOOK (thousands sold at 25c.) and two cakes
BIRD BREAD 10 CENTS,
and "CANARY vs. CHICKENS," showing how to make money with canaries, all for 10c. stamps or coin. Address
COTTAM BIRD SEED, St. London, Ont.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ART STUDIO.

MISS MILLS, Art Mistress, R. C. A., London. Lessons in drawing, painting and design. Studio, 8 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Government street.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

FAWCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, cor. Douglas street and King's road. Special agent Seven Sutherland sisters' hair grower and scalp cleaner. Tel. 530.

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING and wagon work done. Farming implements and machinery repaired. Wm. Dockings, 205 Government. Phone 935.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibbs, 3 Oriental Ave., opposite Grand Theatre.

CONTRACTORS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

JOHN HAGGARTY—Contractor, 47 Discovery street. All kinds of teaming done and estimates given. When you want the scavenger to call 'phone us, 184.

CHAS. A. M'GREGOR, 95 Yates street; Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years experience. Orders promptly filled.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. 'Phone 1019.

LLOYD & CO.—Sweepers to H. M. Naval Yard, Jubilee Hospital, Dominion, Vernon and other first-class hotels. Orders taken at Gower & Wrigleworth's, 119 Douglas street. 'Phone 910. Prices sensible.

CUT FLOWERS.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS for any and every occasion. A. J. Woodward, greenhouses, Ross Bay. Tel. 283, store, 32 Fort street. Tel. 913.

FLOWERS.

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR—Beautiful Japanese lily bulbs just arrived; easily grown. 152 Government.

FANCY GOODS.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 30 Douglas street, now re-opened. Immense selection of Japanese fancy goods; many new things. A. Wanibe.

CUSTOMS BROKER.

J. LEEMING, Customs Broker and Forwarding Agent, 1 Fort street. Tel. 748; residence, 1126.

CHINESE GOODS.

CANTON BAZAAR, 156 Government St. Just arrived from China, exquisite embroidered and drawnwork table covers and doilies; also linen and silk embroidered goods, Chinese fire crackers, etc.

DENTISTS.

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence, 122.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

VICTORIA DYE WORKS, 116 Yates street. Dyeing and cleaning; modern plant; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 717.

ENGRAVING.

GEORGE CROWTHER, engraver and stencil cutter, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS ARCHBUTT (London and Germany), "The Poplars," 16 Bellot street. Piano, singing, harmony; modern languages; ladies' choral class; junior and advanced French and German classes.

IF YOU WANT thorough instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, take a course at The Shorthand School, 15 Broad street, Victoria, B. C. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

FURRIER.

FRED. FOSTER, taxidermist and furrier, 42½ Johnston street.

HUNTERS' OUTFIT.

ATTENTION!—Selling out, Vulcan smokeless shells, 50c. per box. Peden Bros., 36 Government street.

INSURANCE.

CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE CO. insures against all accidents and sickness. No restrictions. C. S. Baxter, Dist. Agent, 33 Wharf St.

INSURANCE.

DEATH—Before insuring, do not omit to investigate terms of an old, well tried company like the Metropolitan Life. J. T. Fahay, Supt., Rooms 6 and 7, Metropolitan Bldg., Victoria.

EDUCATIONAL.

SWEDISH GYMNASTICS AND FENCING—Private lessons and classes; corrective movements and massage. Miss Hillyard, 50 Alfred street.

PLUMBING.

VICTORIA PLUMBING CO.—Famous for quick work, thorough work, and fair charges. 144 Yates St. Tel. A813.

HOTELS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 118 Douglas street. Under new management. Clean, nice beds and housekeeping rooms. Prop., Mrs. Thomas.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Either sex. Patent article, something new and useful. Quick seller; nothing like it on the market. Address A. Mikullich, No. 1019 7th street, Sacramento, California.

LEGAL.

SMITH & JOHNSTON—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith. W. Johnston.

CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES—SPECIAL TO-DAY—Apricot Fruit Cream Chocolates, very soft, 50c. per pound. Palace of Sweets.

LADIES' TAILORS.

SO KEE & CO., 44 Broad street. Ladies' and children's dresses, etc., great variety; honest work.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

CUTE ON CO., 114 Yates street, manufacturers of ladies' underwear. All kinds of Chinese silks kept in stock. Terms reasonable.

LAUNDRY.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY, 152 Yates street. Telephone 172. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our wagons call everywhere.

LIME, ETC.

RAYMOND & SONS, Dealers in Lime, Plaster Paris, Brick, Fire Brick and Vancouver Island Cement. 3 Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 930.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

CHARLIE BO, 27 Store street. Large arrival of new Scotch and English tweeds, unique patterns. Please note, fit guaranteed.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HICKS & LOVICK PIANO CO.—Agents for "Mason & Risch" pianos, the Pianola piano, the Orchestrelle. 122 Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C. 'Phone 1241.

MUSIC.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 241 Cook street. Principal, Mr. A. Longfield, F. V. C. M. Lessons in piano, violin, organ, etc. Terms on application.

A LADY would give piano lessons on reduced terms; experienced; thorough instruction. Apply 215 Pandora street.

MONUMENTS.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS. Estimates given for monuments, etc. J. E. Phillips, 71 and 76 View street. Tel. 81207.

DANCING.

MRS. M'DOWELL'S Dancing Academy, Labor Hall, Douglas street. Social night, 8.30 Tuesday. Class night, 8 p.m. Thursday. Admission, 25c.; ladies, free.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—Everlon R. Case, Temple Building, Toronto. R. L. Drury, Esq., M. P. P., reference.

PAPERHANGING.

WALLPAPERS—New designs. It is very desirable to do paperhanging before the spring rush. Jos. Sears, 91 93 Yates street.

POTTERY WARE.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

DR. H. AND R. B. DIER, Surgeon Dentists, Five Sisters' Block, opposite elevator, Fort street. Phone 1058.

SCAVENGERS.

R. H. NUNN, Constance avenue, Beaumont. General teaming and scavenger. Orders taken by 'phone. No. M481.

TRUCK AND DRAY.

TRUCKING — Quick service, reasonable charges. Walsh Bros., Tel. No. 1. Baker's Feed Store, 30 Yates street.

TOYS, ETC.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the city of toys, dolls, games, fancy goods, etc., at William Wilby's, 91 Douglas street.

UNDERTAKING.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 408. Residence telephone, 811.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A. PETCH, 29 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

DEAVILLE, SONS & CO., Family Grocers, Hillside avenue and First street, supply reliable goods at lowest cash prices. Try us.

BICYCLES.

OUR ENAMELLING PLANT is entirely up-to-date. Old wheels made like new. at Harris & Moore's, 42 Broad street. Tel. 1969.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

Patents and Trade Marks
Procured in all countries.
Searches of the Records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information.
ROWLAND BRITTAIN
Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney, Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET.

FOR SALE

WORK ESTATE—7 roomed cottage on Maple street, lot 52x173, $1,250. Other lots adjoining can probably be obtained reasonably.

BENBY AND COLLINSON—Good five roomed cottage, on large lot, near Vancouver street, $1,600.

BELMONT AND PANDORA AVENUES—New and well built two story house, in good residential part of city, $2,100.

ST. CHARLES STREET—Large two story house, with 12 rooms, and over half an acre of land, $6,300.

GORGE ROAD—Large two story house and nearly six acres of land, fronting on the Gorge, Saanich and Garbally roads, $15,000.

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

160 ACRES, 13 miles from Victoria, 5 acres cultivated, 3 acres slashed, balance in timber, good soil, 2 roomed dwelling, good barn 30x60, and chicken house, only $900.

6 ROOMED COTTAGE—Electric light, hot water connections, 2 lots 84x134, concrete sidewalk, only $2,500.

$1,700, NICE COTTAGE—Good location on Yates street, electric light, sewer connection, easy terms, $200 cash, balance monthly installments of $20 at 6 per cent. interest.

$2,000—Well finished cottage, 6 rooms, good location, Yates street, electric light, sewer connection, $300 cash, balance monthly installments of $25 at 6 per cent.

5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS—Close to city.

2 ACRES—Under cultivation, 5 roomed dwelling, orchard of 56 trees, bearing, 2 miles from P. O.; only $1,000.

25 ACRES, 10 miles from city, 7 acres cleared, 5 roomed dwelling, stable, chicken houses, cow house, shed and granary, $2,700.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
$15,000 on business property; also sums from $500 upwards on improved real estate security; at current rates of interest.
Insure in the Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.

J. E CHURCH,
Real Estate. 14 Trounce Ave.

SNAPS THAT YOU WANT.
10 ROOM HOUSE—Good location, $1,800.
8 ROOM HOUSE—2 story, Work Estate, $1,350.
8 ROOM NEW HOUSE—Cost $4,000, must be sold, can be bought for $3,700; cash down, $600.
8 ROOM HOUSE—Large lot, James Bay, $2,000.
5 ROOM HOUSE—Near Jubilee Hospital, exceptionally well built, $1,800.
J. E. CHURCH.
ACCIDENT AND BONDING INSURANCE.
FIRE INSURANCE.

LODGES.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. A. Noble, M.W.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 742, I. O. F., meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, on the first and third Tuesday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information inquire of C. H. Deaville, Fin. Secy., at Melrose Co.'s, Fort street.

COURT VANCOUVER, 5755, A. O. F., meets first and third Mondays in K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. S. Wilson, Secy., Michigan street, James Bay. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

MARINE SCHOOLS

A series of free lectures on Seamanship and Navigation, illustrated by diagrams, will be delivered in the Examination Rooms at the Port of Victoria, B. C., every Monday and Thursday evening during the months of January, February and March, commencing at 8 p. m., January 4th, 1906.

All persons interested in the above subjects are cordially invited to attend.

Special attention will be given to the demonstration of the Rule of the Road and correction of compass.

As the standard of examination for coasting and inland waters will shortly be raised, future candidates should avail themselves of the advantages to be derived by a steady attendance at these lectures.

JAS. GAUDIN,
Examiner.

Take notice that I intend to apply at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the District of Esquimalt for the transfer to Frances Dudley Stetson of the license to sell spirituous liquors by retail at the Ship Hotel, Esquimalt, B. C.
Dated this first day of December, 1905.
FREDERICK STETSON.

MARINE IRON WORKS
PEMBROKE ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
ANDREW GRAY, Prop.
STOCK—We buy first hand for cash.
MACHINERY—Modern and labor saving.
All branches executed in our own works by SKILLED MECHANICS. PRICES—Cost of materials and labor, with a moderate percentage added.
TEST THE ABOVE STATEMENTS.
Works Tel. 683. Res. Tel. 169.

Silver Band Mining Co., Ld

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, 74 Wharf street, Victoria, on Wednesday, 14th February, 1906, at five p.m.
E. B. MARVIN, President.
F. F. HEDGES, Secy.-Treas.
12th January, 1906.

NOTICE

The south end of St. Charles street from Fairfield road to Chandler street, is closed to vehicular traffic from December 27th until further orders.
C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

BEAUMONT BOGGS
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

New Home List Just Out.

COWICHAN—26 acres, 10 cultivated, 12 pasture, orchard 200 trees, 7 room cottage and barn; price $6,000.

SHAWNIGAN—100 acres, 8 cultivated, 35 pasture and orchard, 5 room cottage, new; price $3,000.

CALEDONIA PARK—Lots in this subdivision on Niagara, Carr, Simcoe and St. Andrew streets.

DENMAN ISLAND, COMOX DISTRICT—144 acres, 35 pasture, orchard, on salt water, good land, 8 room house, barns; price $1,800.

FOR SALE—50 of the best farms on Vancouver Island. Call at office for list.

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Pandora Ave.; price $300.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm, Somenos, house, barns, etc.; price $3,100.

FOR SALE—160 acres, on Cowichan river, house and other improvements; price $1,500.

FOR SALE—25 acres, on Esquimalt harbor; price $2,500.

FOR SALE—6 roomed house, close to Government Buildings; price $2,000.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm at Somenos, fully stocked, buildings, etc.; price $4,500.

FOR SALE—Waterfront lots in Esquimalt; price $300, on terms of $10 per month.

HOUSES OR COTTAGES BUILT on monthly payment plan, under best architects and by competent builders.

RIVER FRONTAGE—50 acres (improved), ½ mile Cowichan Station; price $2,500.

COTTAGE and 5 acres, all improved, at Shoal Bay; a bargain.

ORCHARD—20 acres in fruit, at Gordon Head; a going concern; cheap.

COTTAGE—50 acres, at Tyee Station, 10 acres cultivated; price only $2,650.

NIAGARA STREET—Lots, price $300.

CLARENCE STREET—Lots, price $450.

ELFORD STREET—Just off Fort street, choice lots at $400.

SIMCOE STREET—2 nice lots, at $750 each.

P. R. BROWN CO., Ld.
30 BROAD STREET.

Call for a List of Our One Hundred and Fifty Dwellings for Sale.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 2½ acres, Oak Bay, house, outbuildings, beautiful view of the sea. (711.)

FOR SALE—Handsome bungalow and two lots, Oak Bay avenue, all modern conveniences. (692.)

FOR SALE—A five roomed cottage and two lots, on car line; price $2,000, easy terms. (614.)

FOR SALE—New modern dwelling of eight rooms, may be had at a very reasonable price, is centrally located, all modern conveniences, $4,400. (591.)

FOR SALE—Two good water front lots, worth looking into. (2248.)

FOR SALE—Many cheap lots, on the new Gorge car line.

FOR SALE—Two acres of choice land, at Shoal Bay. (2215.)

FOR SALE—130 acres, Saanich District, 40 cultivated, 200 fruit trees, large house, barns and several outbuildings; price $6,500 cash. (2815.)

FOR SALE—South Saanich, 11 miles from city, 50 acres, of which 35 are cultivated, 8 roomed house, barns, 20 fruit trees; price and terms on application. (2771.)

FOR SALE—Somenos District, 120 acres, 5 acres under hay, 20 acres fenced, 60 fruit trees, 8 roomed house, stock and furniture at a bargain. (2754.)

FOR SALE—Lake Hill Estate, ten acres, all fenced, seven acres cleared. (3133.)

FOR SALE—In centre of city, large modern dwelling and three city lots, having a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for large boarding house, school or hospital; cost $19,500; our price, $10,500. (682.)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, handsome modern bungalow and three lots, reasonable price. (692.)

TO LEASE—Eight miles from the city, 125 acres, of which 65 are under cultivation, 6 roomed dwelling, two large barns, stock and implements must be purchased.

FOR SALE—Three and a half acres and cottage, half an acre of fruit, stable and all necessary outbuildings; this is within easy reach of the car and for sale at a very reasonable price. (3137.)

FOR SALE—Choice building site, 100x133; assessed value, $1,150; our price is only $700. (2945.)

FOR SALE—Seven and a half acres, in Mount Tolmie; this is well situated for a retired gentleman. (3111.)

FOR SALE—7½ acres and large dwelling, in the fashionable part of town, $25,000. (693.)

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, cheap lots sold on the installment plan of 10 per cent. cash. (3116.)

FOR SALE—The only choice lots left in the Douglas Gardens. (2095.)

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 100 acres bottom land, balance light gravel, 1½ story dwelling, two barns, 10 acres fenced, and three acres cultivated, 50 fruit trees in bearing; price $7,000. (2793.)

MONEY TO LOAN, Fire Insurance Written, Estates Managed.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.
P. R. BROWN CO., LTD.,
30 Broad St., Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer from myself to Thomas J. Thomas of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the Commercial Hotel, situate at No. 118 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C.
Dated this 18th day of December, A. D., 1905.
CHAS. STEWART.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Will hold an Auction Sale on Saturday Night, January [illegible].

Having been instructed by Edward Dickenson, Esq., they will sell the whole of his valuable Household Furniture at their Auction Mart on Wednesday, Jan. 31st, at 2 p. m.

On Friday, Feb. 2nd, at 2 p. m., they will hold a sale of Live Stock and Vehicles. Particulars next week.

The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.

To Close Consignments AUCTION

Without Reserve, at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

Tuesday 30th, 2 p.m.

Of a Large Quantity and Great Variety of

Groceries and Provisions

Further particulars to-morrow.

Wm. T. Hardaker,
AUCTIONEER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from Mr. H. Dopkin, we will sell at his residence, COR. OAK BAY AVE. AND BELCHER STREET,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th
2 P. M.,
DESIRABLE AND COSTLY

FURNITURE

FAMOUS UPRIGHT LIPP PIANO AND PIANOLA
(With Fine Collection of Music).
Further particulars will appear later.

MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Rooms, 58 Broad Street.

B. C. BUSINESS EXCHANGE & EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 22 TROUNCE AVE.

TELEPHONE 97.

Male and female labor of all kinds procured. Country orders by mail promptly attended to. If you want a position of any kind call and register—it costs nothing.

Do you wish to dispose of your business? We will get you a customer. Remember, everything is strictly confidential.

Do you want to buy a business? Below are a few good ones for sale:

Old established business; price, $600 (net profit about $150 per month). Suitable for man small means; outdoor life.

A good business can be bought for $4,000, averaging about $300 per month. Best time coming on; going concern. Suitable for man used to horses.

Half interest can be bought in a general contracting business for $10,000; cleared over $600 per month last year. This is a steady thing, and a splendid investment.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Archibald Muir wishes to return sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy, and also assistance, during his recent sad bereavement.

PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE.

Charles L. Tucker Made Statement When Sentenced to Death.

(Associated Press.)

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 27.—Charles L. Tucker, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page, of Weston, on March 31st, 1904, was to-day sentenced in the Middlesex Superior court to death by electrocution during the week of June 15th. When asked if he had anything to say, Tucker addressed the court as follows: "Your Honor, all I have to say is that I am absolutely innocent of this crime."

Because, in one day of ten hours, recently, the almshouse barber of Bethnal Green, London, shaved 230 men, there is some talk of raising his wages.

Prescriptions

When we dispense your prescription it is just what your doctor intended it should be. Our prices are moderate. Let us fill your prescription.

John Cochrane, Chemist
N. W. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

SATURDAY ONLY

Fresh Creamery Butter
30 cents per pound.

Strictly Fresh Eggs
35 cents per dozen.

AT THE

Windsor Grocery Company,
Opposite Post Office. Government Street

LOZIER GASOLINE MOTORS FOR LAUNCHES

EASY RUNNING AND EASY TO HANDLE.

THE LOZIER MOTOR IS PRACTICALLY NOISELESS, is extremely simple and compact; has less vibration than any other launch moter.

SEE MOTOR IN OPERATION AT

HINTON ELECTRIC Co., Ld.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

N.B.—WE SUPPLY LAUNCHES COMPLETE.

H695

STORY OF MEN ON TURRET ISLAND

(Continued from page 1.)

NOTES.

If any bodies from the wreck are aboard the steamer Salvor on her arrival here this afternoon they will be taken charge of by Dr. G. L. Milne, immigration officer, as this is a duty which comes inside the provisions of the Immigration Act. When the Salvor left Bamfield, however, she had no bodies on board. She will only have them in event of some being found at the scene of the wreck, where she was to call en route to Victoria. The ship is due here between 3 and 4 o'clock.

A subscription list was opened this morning to raise a little fund for presentation to the bluejackets who rendered such gallant services at the wreck. Subscribers can attest their appreciation of the services of the men by calling at the Bank of Montreal, where any donation will be received.

The resolutions adopted at last night's public meeting were duly forwarded to-day to Ottawa, as well as to the provincial government, and the corporations of Vancouver and Nanaimo. The mayor and Secretary Pierson were busy at the city hall this morning arranging the case for preparation to quarters named.

DISCUSSING TAXATION.

Delegates to Moroccan Conference Tackle a Knotty Problem.

(Associated Press.)

Algeciras, Jan. 27.—The plenipotentiaries resumed their sessions to-day, and spent a couple of hours going over the work of the committee on Moroccan revenues. The powers have several main objects in examining the lack of system, and trying to regulate it.

The conference seems disposed also to reduce the number of so-called "protected" versions in the shape of taxation because they are foreigners or in the service of or in partnership with foreigners.

"You have only left me the poor to tax," said the Sultan to the foreign ministers at Fez when the subject was discussed there some time ago.

Part of the plan under consideration to-day is to limit foreign protections and to introduce land taxes. It was proposed in committee to tax landlords.

Sadi Mohammed El Mokhri, one of the Moroccan delegates, said: "Tax the tenants. We can never find the landlords. The occupants of houses always say they are tenants."

M. Revoil, chief of the French mission, who was formerly governor of Algeciras, and who, therefore, is familiar with North African conditions, remarked: "Tax them both, then you will catch one of them."

One perplexity is the status of the Chief of Wazzan, who is revered throughout the Barbary states, and is very rich, and is also a large land owner in Algecira. His influence is religious rather than political. The failure of the ministers at Fez to agree on a new taxation was due to the objection of the French minister to tax the Chief of Wazzan.

INSURANCE CASE.

Verdict For $1,666 Returned in Suit Brought by Company.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 27.—A verdict for $1,666 was returned to-day in the suit brought by the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company against Mrs. Susan Day Parker. The insurance company sought to recover $7,000 insurance paid by them to Mrs. Parker for the burning of the yacht Scythian. The company paid the defendants $21,000 insurance, but claimed this was $7,000 in excess of what should have been paid. The jury in rendering its verdict made the statement that they believed Mrs. Parker to have been in no way responsible for the burning of the yacht. Captain Cardiff, formerly commander of the Scythian, had testified that he had set fire to the yacht by orders of Dr. Parker, husband of Mrs. Susan Day Parker.

FUTURE OF KOREA.

Former United States Minister Takes a Hopeful View.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Edwin Morgan, former United States minister to Korea, who arrived here from the Orient en route to Cuba as minister to the Republic, in an interview on Korean affairs, said:

"When I left Korea, Marquis Ito, the newly appointed minister general, was preparing to start for Seoul. He is in no sense a military governor. The people have feared that Korea was to be placed under a harsh military governor. The contrary is the case. Korea will have a better government than it ever had, and I think the future of the country is very bright."

FOR CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

Captain of Burned Steamer Gen. Slocum Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 27.—Capt. Wm. H. Van Schaick was to-day found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to have fire drills on the steamer General Slocum, which he commanded in June, 1904, when that steamer burned with the loss of over a thousand lives. He was immediately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Thomas, United States District court.

THREE LIVES LOST.

Perished in Hotel Fire at Lowell, Mass.—Many Persons Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 27.—At least three lives were lost in a fire which badly damaged the Richardson hotel here early to-day. Seven injured persons were taken to the hospital, while nearly a score of others were treated by physicians and then lodged in other hotels and residences in the neighborhood.

TRAIN LEFT TRACK.

(Associated Press.)

Campbelltown, N. B., Jan. 27.—The Maritime express over the Intercolonial railway, which left Halifax for Montreal at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran off the track at the east switch at Eel river, fourteen miles east of here, early this morning. The engine and all the cars left the rails. No one was hurt. The accident was due to the engine mounting the rails at the switch points.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

German Vessel Sank After Collision Off Dover—The Crew Rescued.

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 27.—The German steamer Thyra, bound from Newcastle for the Mediterranean, was sunk by the British steamer Rapallo, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, in a collision off Dover this morning. The crew were rescued and landed at Dover.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

Pettijohn's Breakfast Gem

10 cents a Packet

acknowledged to be the finest wheat flakes known.

We have a nice lot of dressed spring chicken to offer Saturday.

THE West End Grocery Company

'Phone 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL AGENTS wanted to sell our goods by sample, wholesale and retail trade, and appoint sub-agents. Big [illegible] Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EVERY WOMAN WANTS IT—Thread cutting thimble; sells like hot cakes; gold mine for agents; sample 10c.; catalogue free; agents wanted. H. E. Watson Co., Dept. V., Moores, Pa.

MASQUERADE SUITS FOR HIRE—From 50c. to $2.50; gentlemen's, ladies' and children's. 21 Rae street.

NOTICE—Adjourned meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association will be held in Sir William Wallace Hall, Tuesday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FRESH GRAIN FED PORK—Direct from the farm, 12½c. lb., your choice; genuine Victoria pork sausage, 15c. lb., nothing better. Robert Eccles, provisions, Douglas street.

$250 CASH—Balance on easy terms with 6 per cent. interest, will purchase a new modern cottage, five rooms, every convenience, with large sized lot. Heisterman & Co.

FOR SALE—A great bargain. Owing to owner leaving the city, we offer a modern seven roomed dwelling house and good lot, close to car line, for $1,350, which is about half value. Easy terms can be arranged. Heisterman & Co.

FOUND—Pair of spectacles, on Richmond road. Owner can have same at Times Office.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to carry on within the Province of British Columbia the business of insuring plate and other glass against loss or damage, by breakage or otherwise, whether placed in windows, doors or other parts of buildings, and whether stored or in transit, or on shore or afloat, and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges in that behalf.

Dated at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, this 13th day of December, A. D., 1905.

BARNARD & ROGERS,
Solicitors for Applicants.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Two Young Women Accused of Stealing From Store.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 27.—The Times says two young women, handsomely dressed and wearing diamonds, rode up in an automobile to a Broadway department house yesterday afternoon to shop. As they stepped from the vehicle one of them laughingly spoke to her companion about her approaching marriage. "Just think," she remarked with a smile, "two weeks more and Jim and I will be on our honeymoon." She spoke of having [illegible] and that she would spend every cent of it.

The two girls entered the store and stopped for 15 minutes on the first floor. They did not make a purchase. Their appearance and manner, however, attracted general attention. Among those who watched them with interest was Miss Annie Vogle, a woman detective. Miss Vogle followed them to the second floor, where she alleges she saw one of the women put two cut glass smelling salts bottles in her muff. She immediately summoned Frank B. Meeker, the male detective on that floor, and both watched further. They saw the girls take other articles, they say. When they thought they had a sure case the two detectives called for Harry Blades, chief detective for the store, who led the young women into a private room. He accused them of shop-lifting. At first they indignantly denied the charge, then they suddenly collapsed and admitted that they had been stealing.

It is alleged that the detectives found that they had the two cut glass bottles, a silk collar, pieces of underwear, two silk waists and a box of hosiery, valued at about $35. When pressed, the women said they had stolen the hosiery at another store. They said they were Lottie Vedder and Florence King, of an address on Broadway, fictitious names and addresses, according to the police.

Blades said he thought he would have to lock them up. Both women immediately broke down, crying, and began to plead for mercy. The woman calling herself Lottie Vedder pleaded that if she were arrested her life would be ruined, as she was about to marry a man connected with a Rochester, N. Y., photograph company. Her companion would not let her tell the man's name.

The two women continued to cry as walked unsteadily out of the store, when Detective Fitzgerald, of the Mercer street station, led them away. They were taken to Jefferson Market court, where Magistrate Moss was told of the facts.

"It is one of the most remarkable cases that I have ever witnessed," he observed. "That two such well dressed refined women should steal such trifles when they have more than $200 in their pockets is beyond my comprehension."

Magistrate Moss held the women in $500 bail. They were unable to furnish bail and were locked up all night.

Forty-three men were killed and thirty-six injured by casualties in the British fleet during 1904, according to an Admiralty return.

An absolutely pure smoking tobacco

Sold by all dealers in packages & pouches

TEMPTATION

We are going to tempt you to your own advantage. After the turmoil of the Xmas trade, we have an opportunity of picking out a number of balances of shipments which we desire to clear; to effect this as speedily as possible we make a considerable reduction in the prices. The goods alone are a big temptation to all lovers of comfort and art in home furnishings; the prices, we trust will make them irresistible.

JAP RUGS AND MATS

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF JAPANESE RUGS AND MATS IN BRIGHT ORIENTAL DESIGNS. THERE IS NOTHING SO EFFECTIVE AND DURABLE AS THESE MODERATE PRICED GOODS.

SIZES.	REGULAR PRICE.	SPECIAL PRICE.
1 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.	.75	.60
2 ft. 0 in. by 4 ft. 0 in.	$1.25	.90
2 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 0 in.	2.00	$1.50
6 ft. 0 in. by 9 ft. 0 in.	8.00	6.00
7 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 0 in.	10.00	7.50
9 ft. 0 in. by 9 ft. 0 in.	12.00	9.00
10 ft. 0 in. by 12 ft. 0 in.	18.00	13.50
12 ft. 0 in. by 15 ft. 0 in.	25.00	20.00

Japanese Runners for Halls

3 ft. by 9 ft.	$4.00	$3.00
3 ft. by 12 ft.	6.00	4.50
3 ft. by 15 ft.	7.00	5.75

FINE ART SQUARES

These are a very comprehensive range of colors and designs; you will be able to find just the color you require for your decorative scheme. We guarantee these desirable floor fabrics to be

ALL WOOL AND OF ENGLISH MAKE

SIZES.	PRICES.
2½ yards by 3 yards	$ 9.50
3 yards by 3 yards	$11.50
3 yards by 3½ yards	$13.00
3 yards by 4 yards	$15.00
3½ yards by 4 yards	$17.50
4 yards by 4 yards	$20.00
4 yards by 4 yards	$22.50
4 yards by 5 yards	$25.00

ART SQUARES "The Kanaba Brand" Made in Canada

SIZES.	PRICES.
2½ yards by 3 yards	$ 6.50
3 yards by 3 yards	$ 8.00
3 yards by 3½ yards	$ 9.00
3 yards by 4 yards	$10.00
3½ yards by 4 yards	$12.00
3½ yards by 5 yards	$15.00
4 yards by 4 yards	$14.50
4 yards by 4½ yards	$16.00
4 yards by 5 yards	$18.00

"The Victor Brand"

SIZES.	PRICES.
2½ yards by 3 yards	$ 5.00
3 yards by 3 yards	$ 6.00
3 yards by 3½ yards	$ 6.75
3 yards by 4 yards	$ 8.00
3½ yards by 4 yards	$ 9.00
4 yards by 4 yards	$10.50
4 yards by 4½ yards	$12.00
4 yards by 5 yards	$13.00

TAKE ELEVATOR TO CARPET DEPARTMENT

"A small premium invested in a Bissell's Sweeper insures a longer life to your carpets."

"Invention hath no nobler art than to lighten woman's labor." The Bissell does away with all drudgery.

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

W 700

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT.

Apples Shipped to Sydney Gave Every Satisfaction—Market For Pears.

The following excerpt from the weekly report of Trade and Commerce of 8th January, is transmitted for publication by the deputy minister of agriculture:

"The second shipment of British Columbia apples, which arrived at Sydney, ex Miowera, early in November, landed in splendid condition, and the grading of the fruit gave every satisfaction. Had more care been exercised in the first shipment, which came forward in October, the results would also have been gratifying to the importers for the fruit arrived to a bare market, besides which the repute of Canadian apples would have been upheld. Shipments of apples and pears received at Melbourne and Sydney from Seattle by the Vancouver steamers, have been unfavorable. Reported upon as regards condition, varieties and quality.

"The shipment of pears received in Melbourne early last month from Seattle landed, owing to want of care in packing, in bad condition. It is utterly wrong to pack delicate fruit like pears in a bushel case for export, because, ripening as it does even in cold storage, every bump the case receives damages each individual fruit. The few cases of pears that arrived in good condition were very delicious and brought 18s. (say $4.38) per case. Should British Columbia fruit growers decide next season to export pears to Australia, they should pack them exactly as they would pack eggs, and the results will more than justify the extra expense, for there is no kind of exotic fruit more highly appreciated in Australia, or which commands a better price."

ROLLED OATS FOR HORSES

Our machines for rolling oats being of the latest type allows us to roll all the oats properly, therefore, you get all the nutriment from the grain. See our quality—try them—and save money.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St. Tel. 413.

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved security at lowest current rates. Fire Insurance Written

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited
40 Government Street

KING ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.

(Associated Press.)

Madrid, Jan. 27.—The Queen Dowager left this city for San Sebastian to-day, accompanied by high court officials.

It is said in well-informed quarters that the Marquis De Lamina, the chief equerry, is going to London on behalf of King Alfonso to demand King Edward's consent to the marriage of the Spanish King to Princess Ena of Battenburg.

King Alfonso is expected to return here on Tuesday.

STORES DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—A dispatch this morning from Hague, Sask., says: "Fire this morning destroyed Friesen Bros.' store, Hildebrand's store, Peter's furniture store, Herinch's bowling alley and Hilderbrandt's pool room. Loss, $20,000.

EX "PING SUEY."

Hubbuck's Genuine English White Lead

In 28lb. Kegs.

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78 WHARF STREET.